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A MEMOIR

OF

SIR SALAR JUNG, G.C.S.I.

BY

SYED HOSSAIN BILGRAMI, B.A.,

(PRIVATE SECRETARY.)

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INTRODUCTION.

In October last, with the consent and approval of His Excellency, the preparation of a work giving an Historical and Descriptive Sketch of His Highness's Dominions was commenced in my office. The want of such a compilation had long been felt, and as it had been the intention of His Highness to visit England this year, a book of reference concerning the great Province of which he is the hereditary ruler would have proved useful to all who desired to know something about Haidarabad and its Prince. The compilation of the work was completed a short time previous to the occurrence of the melancholy event which has led to the postponement of His Highness's tour. The majority of the following pages form a portion of the book; but as it is believed that the public would welcome a Memoir, however brief, of one who has been a conspicuous figure amongst the great men of India for the past thirty years, it was decided to print the Memoir in advance of the larger work. The latter is also in the publishers' hands, and will be issued in the course of a month or two.

HAIDARABAD, *March* 1883.

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A MEMOIR

OF

SIR SALAR JUNG, G.C.S.I.

CHAPTER I.

Date of Salar Jung's Birth—Account of the Family from which he was descended—First arrival of its members in India—Their settlement at Bijapur—Enter the service of Aurungzeb—The first of the Nizams—Promotions and appointments of various members of the family—Services to the Nizams Salabut Jung and Ali Khan—Governors of Aurangabad—Mir Alam—His career and services—Death of, 1808—Succeeded by son-in-law, Muniru-l-Mulk II.—Position of latter in the administration—Serious illness of Salar Jung—Grandfather's solicitude for his recovery—Death of Muniru-l-Mulk, 1822—Succeeded by Suraju-l-Mulk.—Salar Jung's early education and training.—First introduction to public business—Appointed Manager of the Family Jagirs—Early character for integrity and honesty.—Death of Suraju-l-Mulk, May 1853—Salar Jung's letter announcing his appointment as Minister—Paper of reforms—Letter to Colonel Low, Resident—Early administrative difficulties—Plea for support of British Government—Resumption of Taluks and Mortgaged Jagirs

from Arabs.—Restoration of Government credit—Famine, 1854—Re-organisation of revenue administration.—Improvement in State Income.

THE subject of this memoir, His Excellency Nawab Mir Turab Ali Khan Bahadur, Sir Salar Jung, Shujahu-d-Daula, Mukhtaru-l-Mulk, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., was the son of Mir Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadur Shujahu-d-Daula, the eldest son of Muniru-l-Mulk by his marriage with the second daughter of Mir Alam (Saiad Abul Kassim) in 1804. Mir Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadur, Salar Jung, Shujahu-d-Daula, married the daughter of Saiad Kazim Ali Khan Bahadur, Mukhtaru-d-Daula, a nobleman descended from Saiad Ja'far Razavi of Naishapur in Persia. Mir Turab Ali (Salar Jung), who was the fruit of this alliance, was born on the 2nd January 1829.

Before proceeding further, it will be desirable to give an account of the ancestors from whom Mir Alam, Sir Salar's great grandfather, Muniru-l-Mulk, and Suraju-l-Mulk were descended. The family derive their origin from the famous Sheikh Ovais Karani of Medina, from whom the present representative Nawab Mir Liak Ali Khan Bahadur, Sir Salar's eldest son, is the thirty-fourth in descent. Sheikh Ovais, the ancestor in the ninth generation, held the office of Superintendent of charitable endowments bequeathed for pious purposes at Medina. He left his native country for India, accompanied by his son Sheikh Muhammad Ali, and finally settled at Bijapur in the reign of Ali Adil Shah (A.D. 1656-1672). Sheikh Muhammad

Ali married into the family of Mulla Ahmad Nait, a nobleman of the court, and the king appointed him to the post of Personal or Private Secretary. In the eighth year of Aurungzeb's reign, when the Moghals under Raja Jeysing invaded Bijapur, Mulla Ahmed was sent by Ali Adil Shah to adjust certain affairs with them, and to procure peace. He joined the camp of the Raja at Purander in 1076 A. H. (A.D. 1665), but forgetting the sacred character of his mission he deserted his master, and entered the imperial service. A firman conferring on him a mansab or command of troops consisting of 6,000 foot and 6,000 horse, and Rs. 2,50,000 in cash, was sent to him from the Moghal Court; and the Raja was directed to encourage him to hope for further distinctions after his introduction to the imperial presence, such as the title of Saadulla Khan, and employment in some high position. Mulla Ahmed subsequently met with his death at Ahmednagar, and his son Muhammad Asad was received into the imperial presence in the beginning of the ninth year from the accession, when he obtained the title of Ibram Khan and a command of 1,500 foot and 100 horse.

Sheikh Muhammad Ali had two sons born to him of the daughter of Mula Ahmad. Their names were Sheikh Muhammad Bakar and Sheikh Hyder. Ali Adil Shah appointed Sheikh Muhammad Bakar as his Chief Steward and Sheikh Haidar as Auditor to his Government. Sheikh Ali Khan, a dignitary of the State of Bijapur, had two sisters, one of whom was married to Sheikh Muhammad Bakar and the other to Mulla Yahia, surnamed

Mukhlis Khan Alamgiri, a younger brother of Mulla Ahmad. Both the brothers, Sheikh Muhammad Bakar and Sheikh Haidar, served the Government of Bijapur till the reign of Sikandar Adil Shah, when being ill-treated by the Minister of that monarch they applied to the Moghal Government for admission into the imperial service. Sheikh Muhammad Bakar received a command of 2,000 foot and 500 horse, and the post of the Dewani of Shahjahanabad and Kashmir, while Sheikh Haidar obtained a command of 1,500 foot and 300 horse, and was appointed to the office of Dewan-i-Fauj in the army of the Prince Muhammad Azim. They were befriended and esteemed by Asad Khan, the Prime Minister of the Empire, Zulfikar Khan, his son, surnamed Amiru-l-Umara and other great nobles of the court. Muhammad Bakar applied to the Emperor through the medium of Asad Khan for his transfer to the Dekhan, and was accordingly appointed to the office of Dewan of Tal-Kokan, formerly under the rule of the Nizam Shahi and Adil Shahi dynasties. When he grew old he retired from the imperial service and took up his residence at Aurangabad, where he died in 1715. He was an author of some repute, his two most famous works being (1)—"Allamatu-z-Zaman," a treatise on rhetoric, and (2)—"Fahamatu-l-Akran," treating of certain abstruse principles in philosophy. After the deaths of the brothers Moulana Muhammad Fassih Tabrizi changed their names into (1)—Raozatu-l-Anvar, and (2)—Zubdatu-l-Afkar.

Sheikh Muhammad Taki, the son of Sheikh Muhammad Bakar, held a command of 300 foot soldiers during the reign of Aurungzeb, and of 500 foot and 50 horsemen in the reign of Bahadur Shah. He was employed as Collector or Superintendent of the Poll tax levied on Hindus in the time of the Emperor Farukhsiyar at Aurangabad. Nizamu-l-Mulk Asaf Jah during his viceroyalty of the Dekhan appointed him commander of the garrisons of all his forts. He died in 1145 A.H. (A.D. 1732).

His son, Shumsu-d-Din Muhammad Haidar, was born in A.H. 1113 (A.D. 1701). While still very young he received a nominal command of 100 men from Aurungzeb. On the attainment of his majority he was introduced to Asaf Jah Nizamu-l-Mulk, who raised his mansab to 200 and appointed him as Master of the Elephant Stables. After the death of his father his command was raised to 300. When Nizamu-l-Mulk proceeded to Delhi from the Dekhan he accompanied him to the capital, being employed in the capacity of Arzbegi or Master of Ceremonies.

After the invasion of Nadir Shah he was promoted to the command of 500 and obtained the title of Haidar Yar Khan. He was in the confidence of Asaf Jah to such an extent that whenever the Viceroy visited the Emperor he and Dargha Kuli Khan were invariably in attendance on him. After the return of Nizamu-l-Mulk from Delhi and the capture of Nasir Jung, a second time after the conquest of Trichinopoly, and a third

time during the viceroyalty of Muzaffar Jung, he received gradual promotion in mansab, which amounted in the end to a command of 1,500 foot and 500 horse. Lastly, in the reign of the Nizam Salabut Jung he was elevated to the command of 5,000 foot and 4,000 horse, and besides obtained the gifts of a fringed palankeen, a banner and a kettledrum with the title of Muniru-d-Daula Sher Jung. During the reign of the same Prince his command was increased to 7,000 foot and 7,000 horse, and he also received the title of Munairu-l-Mulk with the appointment of head steward.

Subsequently, he was made Dewan to the Government, and later on Dewan for the Subahs of the Dekhan. In the first year of Ruknu-d-Daula's administration the State business was conducted with the advice of Muniru-l-Mulk, and although during the reign of Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur he refrained generally from State business on account of his great age, yet still the conduct of the most important affairs of the Government were placed in his hands. All disputes connected with other States and the suppression of the rebellion of the Nizam's son, Muhammad Ali Wala Jah, were settled in accordance with the dictates of his policy. When extreme old age incapacitated him for any further active service he went to live in retirement at Aurangabad, but at the request of His Highness he accepted the Nizamat or Governorship of that city, where he spent the remaining five years of his life in administering justice to the people and protecting the poor.

He died in 1189 (A.D. 1775) in the 78th year of his age. All the dignitaries of Nizam Ali Khan's court regarded him with great esteem, and Ruknu-d-Daula always addressed him as if he were an elder relative of his own, and wrote him a petition instead of a letter. He was generous, brave and charitable, kind to his friends, and a benefactor to the poor.

He left two sons, the elder was named Safdar Khan Bahadur Ghaiyur Jung, and the younger was called Taki Yar Khan Bahadur Zulfakar Jung. The latter died seven years after the death of his father. The elder son was born on the 24th Jumada-s-Sania 1145 A.H. (A.D. 1732). During the reign of the first Nizamu-l-Mulk, Muhammad Safdar Khan held a mansab of two hundred and the post of Deputy Master of the Elephant Stables. When Muzaffar Jung became Subadar of the Dekhan his command was increased to 3,000 foot and 600 horse and he received the title of Khan. In the reign of Salabut Jung he was first appointed as Kotwal of Aurangabad, and next obtained further distinctions such as the command of 3,000 foot and 2,000 horse, a banner and a kettledrum and the title of Bahadur. In the year 1174 (A.D. 1760), he received the title of Ghaiyur Jung Bahadur Ashjau-d-Daula and a fringed palankeen, and his command was increased to 4,000 foot, and soon after was extended to a division of troops having a strength of 5,000 foot and 4,000 horse. In the year 1197 (A.D. 1782) he was appointed to the office of Dewan for the Subahs of the Dekhan with the title of

Ashjau-l-Mulk. On the 8th Safar 1205 (A.D. 1790) he received the title of Khan Khanan, and on the 14th Shaban of the same year he died at Fangal, where Nizam Ali Khan was then encamped with his army. He was buried in the tomb of his father at Aurangabad.

He left behind him four sons born of the daughter of Dargha Kuli Khan, Salar Jung, and his property, consisting of a number of Jaghir villages, was equally divided among them. Their names, with an account of each, are given below :—

(1.) Muhammad Taki Khan Bahadur, Ikramu-l-Mulk, Kavi Jung, who was the chief steward to His Highness Nizam Ali Khan, and who died on the 4th Jumada-s-Sania 1213 (A.D. 1798).

(2.) Hasan Raza Khan Bahadur Shaukatu-d-Daula Munir Jung, who at first was the Superintendent of the royal culinary establishment, and was afterwards appointed to the Nizamat or Governorship of Aurangabad. He died on the 28th Shaban 1216 (A.D. 1801).

(3.) The third son, from whom the present members of the family are directly descended, was Ali Zaman Haidar Yar Khan Bahadur, Ghaiyur Jung, Muniru-d-Daula, Muniru-l-Mulk II. He held a command of 5,000 foot and 3,000 horse with the distinctions of a banner, a kettledrum and a fringed palankeen, and filled the office of Dewan for the Subahs of the Dekhan. In the absence of Ghulam Saiad Khan (Arastu Jah), who had been sent to the Court of Poona, His Highness entrusted him

with the conduct of business in his presence and the supervision of the army. His eldest son succeeded to the titles on the death of his father, and became Muniru-l-Mulk III. Shortly after the death of his father Muniru-l-Mulk was married to the daughter of Mir Alam (Saiad Abul Kassim). The wedding was celebrated with great splendour in His Highness the Nizam's palace. While the ceremonies lasted, His Highness Nizam Ali Khan, accompanied by the ladies of his seraglio, attended the festivities twice a day, and presented both the bride and bridegroom with jewels of great value. In 1799 the wife of Muniru-l-Mulk died, and five years afterwards he wedded his deceased wife's sister by whom he had several sons.

(4.) Raza Baz Khan Bahadur, Amiru-l-Mulk, Muniru-d-Daula, Hissam Jung, who occupied the post of Master of the Elephant Stables under Suliman Jah Bahadur, and served in the Paigah of Ghulam Saiad Khan. He left no issue.

Mir Alam, who was the great grandfather of Sir Salar Jung, was descended from the Nuria Saiads of Shustar in Persia, famous for their widely appreciated contributions to Mussulman literature. His father Saiad Raza is said to have been a most accomplished scholar, who wrote several learned commentaries. He came to India when quite a young man, and resided for many years at Haidarabad, where jaghirs were bestowed upon him by His Highness Nizam Ali Khan. It is related of him that he used to pay a weekly visit to His

Highness every Tuesday, and had the favour bestowed upon him of recommending one individual for the Prince's patronage on the occasion of each visit. On Tuesdays, therefore, his residence used to be besieged by persons seeking his recommendation. He is said to have always promised his patronage to whosoever came first. His eldest son, Saiad Abul Kassim (Mir Alam), was born at Haidarabad in 1752. His other son Saiad Zeinul Abidin left Haidarabad at an early age, and resided to the rest of his life at Tipu's court. Mír Alam received a good education, and the ability and intelligence for which he was subsequently so well known displayed themselves early. After his father's death Azamu-l-Umra attached the young Saiad to himself and during Mr. Johnson's mission to Haidarabad in 1784 Mir Alam acted as Vakil between the Minister and the British Envoy. In 1786 he was sent to Calcutta as the representative of His Highness's Government, being allowed a salary of Rs. 5,000 per mensem, and two lakhs of rupees for his travelling expenses. The title of Mir Alam was bestowed upon him after his return. When Tipu sued for peace in the middle of 1791, Mir Alam was despatched by the Nizam to Lord Cornwallis's camp to discuss the proposals. In a letter addressed to His Highness, Lord Cornwallis expressed his pleasure at receiving Mir Alam as his Envoy. He said, "Having had the pleasure of a former acquaintance with Mir Alam, and at that time having been fully convinced of his abilities and good qualities, of his zeal for your Highness's welfare, and his earnest desire to strengthen

and increase the intimacy between the Company and your Highness's Government, I was made very happy by the choice of Mir Alam as a person of confidence and authority to join me and to preside on your part at any congress of deputies that might assemble, in order to examine and discuss the claims and pretensions of all parties concerned, and to consult on terms for an honourable and advantageous peace, and since his arrival his conduct has proved the wisdom of your Highness's selection of him, and by confirming the sentiments I had before imbibed of his warm zeal for the prosperity of your Highness's Government, and of his earnest desire to cement the friendship between us and to promote the success of the present alliance, has afforded inexpressible satisfaction." In another place he says, " Mir Alam, bating ignorance of military affairs even as the natives understand them, and of sickly habits, is otherwise equal to important considerations, and considering his qualifications altogether, and the sincere attachment I believe he entertains for our Government, were I called on to give my opinion of the proper person amongst the chiefs of the Darbar, I am not certain I could fix on a better man."

After the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, Mir Alam, who had commanded the Nizam's troops in the campaign, was received with much distinction on his return to Haidarabad. His Highness the Nizam sent his own elephant for Mir Alam's use and ordered all the nobles of the city to proceed beyond the gates for a distance of five or six miles to escort him inside the

walls with becoming magnificence. His success made him enemies, and shortly after his return he was imprisoned, on some baseless charge, in a fortress near Haidarabad. His release, however, was soon effected, and he lived in retirement till the death of Azamu-l-Umra in 1804, when he was created Minister. He held office till his death in 1808. Mir Alam had his Persian letters collected in the form of a book called the Moha-i-Alam. These epistles possess great merit as specimens of Persian style, but have never been published. Mir Alam is also credited with having written the well-known history of the Dekhan which bears his name, the *Hadikatu-l-Alam*, because the real author, Mirza Abdul-Latif Khan of Shustar, wrote it for him, and called it after his title of Mir Alam. Personally he was of a most amiable disposition and of most prepossessing appearance. His health was always delicate. His friendship for the English, by whom he was greatly liked and respected, was well known and made him not a few enemies. He built the bund of the tank near Haidarabad which bears his name with the prize-money which fell to his share on the fall of Seringapatam, and also constructed a number of rest houses on the Haidarabad-Masulipatam road, and on the roads to Poona and Aurangabad. During a famine, which prevailed at Haidarabad while he was Minister, he bought large quantities of grain and sold it at cheap rates to the poor. It was his custom to distribute food to 200 poor people daily from his kitchen.

After the death of Mir Alam, in 1808, he was succeeded as Minister by his son-in-law Muniru-l-Mulk, but under such conditions as to render him practically powerless. The Resident of the day stipulated that the real administration of affairs should be vested in Rajah Chandu Lal, who was Deputy Minister. By his second marriage, Muniru-l-Mulk had several sons, the eldest of whom was Muhammad Ali Shujahu-d-Daula, and the second Gholam Ali Khan, Seraju-l-Mulk. As we have seen above, Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur Salar Jung married the daughter of Saiad Kazim Ali Khan, a nobleman descended from the Naishapur Saiads of Persia, and the first fruit of the union was the subject of this Memoir, Mir Turab Ali Khan Bahadur Salar Jung.

Salar Jung's early education and training can scarcely be described as having been such as to fit him for the high and distinguished position which he occupied during the last thirty years of his life. When he was a boy, the pecuniary and other troubles of his family apparently obscured all his future prospects. The family, of which he was subsequently to prove so distinguished a representative, had for upwards of half a century previous to his birth taken a leading part in Haidarabad affairs. As we have already seen, Mir Alam, his great grandfather, died while holding the high position of Minister, and was succeeded by Nawab Muniru-l-Mulk, Salar Jung's grandfather. But Muniru-l-Mulk was only nominally Minister. Rajah Chandu Lal was the real repository of all the executive and administra-

tive power, and the fortunes of the family steadily declined. Muniru-l-Mulk's expenditure was not bounded by his income, and when his death occurred in 1832 he was indebted to money-lenders and others in the sum of nearly twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

The reigning Prince of the time, His Highness Nasiru-d-Daula, paid off the debts of his deceased Minister, but took possession of all the family jaghirs by way of security, not even excepting Mir Alam's Tank. Although improvident in regard to money matters, Muniru-l-Mulk appears to have been tender-hearted and sympathetic. There is a story related of him and his little grandson, which exhibits these brightest of human attributes in a marked degree. Turab Ali (Salar Jung) when nearly four years old was attacked with typhoid fever, and for many days his life was despaired of. His grandfather, whose love for the child had always been most tender, performed a ceremony which is known amongst Mussalmans as *Tasad duk*, that is, he prayed that any evil which was about to befall the lad might be transferred to himself; in fact, if it were the will of Divine Providence that Turab Ali should die, he prayed that his own life might be taken instead. The child recovered, and very shortly afterwards his grandfather died. Nawab Seraju-l-Mulk, Salar Jung's uncle, then became the head of the family.

The future Prime Minister of Haidarabad was, probably owing to the severe illness just noticed, an exceedingly delicate lad for the first twelve or thirteen years of his life.

His studies, which were at first pursued chiefly under the superintendence of his grandmother, the widowed Begam of Nawab Muniru-l-Mulk, commenced at the age of six, and were continued with various interruptions, caused mostly by the boy's ill-health, till he had reached the age of thirteen. Salar Jung's father died when he was very young, and his guardianship, therefore, fell to his uncle Seraju-l-Mulk. How he discharged his trust it is unnecessary to inquire, since in India a native gentleman never makes any distinction between his own children and those of a brother. In the present instance the office must have been still more cheerfully performed, seeing that Seraju-l-Mulk had no children of his own. Salar Jung's education from the period of his tenth or eleventh year was conducted with greater care, and the accomplishments which were then thought necessary for the scion of a noble house were imparted to him. This consisted of a moderate knowledge of Persian, an acquaintance with Arabic, elegant penmanship, fencing, and the other athletic exercises peculiar to India and riding. The manly exercise of riding, which has always been in general favour with the Nizam's nobles, was a passion with Salar Jung. He was often reckless in the exercise of it, and had many narrow escapes. There was at one time a captive giraffe in his uncle's compound, and it was young Turab Ali's delight to bring the hearts of his attendants into their mouths by bestriding the animal. He, at the same time, evinced an equal if

not greater predilection for business from his early days. To his other accomplishments he early added that of a moderate knowledge of English by his own diligence, helped to a great extent, no doubt, by the unreserved and familiar intercourse which this noble family then held with the Residency. The germ thus laid grew with practice and experience, and for many years before his death the English language may truly be said to have been almost as familiar to Salar Jung as his own mother-tongue.

Salar Jung's first initiation in financial matters was given to him by his grandmother, for whom he used to check the accounts of the small jaghir left the family by His Highness Nasiru-d-Daula, when he temporarily attached their hereditary possessions as security for the sums he had expended in the payment of Nawab Muniru-l-Mulk's debts. His public life may be said to date from the year 1847, when at the age of nineteen he was appointed by his uncle, who was then Minister to His Highness, Talukdar of some districts in Telingana which had previously been administered by Mr. Dighton. Owing to the prohibition of the employment of Europeans at this period in His Highness's service by the Government of India, Nawab Seraju-l-Mulk was compelled to remove Mr. Dighton from the districts to which he had been appointed, and Salar Jung was given their management. He remained Manager or Talukdar for some eight months, and although unable to visit the districts personally he mastered all the

details of the system introduced by his predecessor. In carrying on their management he had the assistance of Mr. Dighton's Naib or Deputy, an official of some experience.

In the year 1848 the family estates and jaghirs were restored by His Highness Nasiru-d-Daula to Nawab Seraju-l-Mulk as head of the family. Salar Jung was given their management, and retained it till the death of his uncle, five years afterwards, when he inherited them. His uncle, himself a shrewd, man of business, soon detected the capacity of his nephew, and frequently sought his advice and opinion upon some of the many difficult questions which were constantly coming up for solution in those troublous times. Salar Jung's honesty and integrity manifested themselves early. He disliked his uncle's mode of administration and especially his manner of raising money for State requirements. It was the practice in those days, whenever a sum of money was required either to defray a portion of the Contingent arrears or to silence the clamour of the State debtors who used to sit in *Danga* before the Minister's Palace, to obtain it at usurious interest from the Arabs or Pathans, and to assign them taluks or districts as security for repayment. After the sahukars had ceased to give credit to the Government, this was practically the only method left for obtaining funds to meet the current expenditure of the State, but Salar Jung always protested vigorously against it. And one of his first administrative acts, after he became Minister, was to discontinue this method of raising

money, by so arranging matters with the [illegible]ars as to re-establish the credit of the Government.

The condition of the country and administration during the two brief periods in which Seraju-l-Mulk held office was by no means prosperous. The revenue farming system had crippled the State, and the expenditure exceeded the income by a great many lakhs of rupees per annum. The ten years (1843—53) from the time of the resignation of Raja Chandu Lal till the accession of Salar Jung to office, were marked by a series of administrative and financial adversities, such as the history of few Native States in India can exhibit. The Government was overwhelmed with debt, the State Treasury was empty, and the whole of the Nizam's private funds were expended in endeavouring to partially satisfy the claims of the State creditors; even some of His Highness's jewels were mortgaged for the same purpose.

Salar Jung's uncle died during his second tenure of the office of Minister on Thursday, the 26th of May 1853, and five days afterwards he was installed in his uncle's place by the Nizam in public Darbar in the presence of the Resident, Colonel Low. The death of his uncle and his own unexpected, and at first undesired, succession to the Ministership cannot be better described than in Salar Jung's own words, written in a letter dated June 1st, 1853, to the same Mr. Dighton to the management of whose districts he had succeeded six years previously. He wrote:—"The present mail will bring you the sad tidings

of the death of my uncle which occurred on the 26th ultimo. He had been suffering from fever and other complaints a short time previously, but on Friday, the 20th ultimo, he had a very severe attack of illness, and was so weak that he could hardly stand ; notwithstanding which, feeling slightly better, he attended Darbar on Saturday, and had a new Treaty with the British Government executed by His Highness the Nizam. He grew worse after this, and on Tuesday, the 24th, was removed to Pestonjee's House at Chadarghat by Dr. MacLean's advice, but he rapidly declined, and expired on Thursday evening (26th) at 7 o'clock. His remains were removed to the city, and interred the following morning. I need not tell you how deeply afflicting this event has proved to us all, and especially to my grandmother, whose grief it would be impossible to exaggerate, and I am sure you will deeply feel our loss. I have no time to send you a copy of the new Treaty by this mail, but as I have sent General Fraser one, I have no doubt you will obtain a sight of it.

"On Monday evening, 30th May, I was unexpectedly ordered by His Highness to attend the Darbar the next day, and to bring two *surpainches* (head ornaments), and also to write to the Resident and ask him to attend at the same time ; and without any solicitation on my part or my grandmother's His Highness was pleased to confer the office of Dewan on me at the Darbar the day before yesterday (31st May), and that of Peshkar on Rajah Narindher. I should have been quite

content to remain in unmolested possession of my uncle's jaghirs, were it possible, without the cares which such an office would impose upon me, especially in the present critical state of affairs here, but I was advised by friends, European and Native, and with too much appearance of truth to reject the advice, that if I declined the office, myself and family would be utterly ruined. o o o o o I shall, nevertheless, do my best with God's help to restore some order in the affairs of this country and endeavour to extricate the Government from its embarrassments. I trust you will defer giving effect to the intimation conveyed in Mr. Boyson's letter of selling the jewels for a further short time, as you may depend on my using my best efforts to make arrangements for their redemption as early as I can." The jewels referred to in the closing sentences of the letter were those which His Highness Nasiru-d-Daula had mortgaged to assist in liquidating some of the State liabilities ; they were subsequently redeemed.

How nobly Salar Jung fulfilled the task of regenerating the State which he briefly sketches in the letter quoted above has long since become a memorable page in Indian history. Few, however, who were acquainted with the Haidarabad of those days, believed it capable of accomplishment. Appointed Prime Minister of the most misgoverned State in India at the age of twenty-four, and when the Nizam and all his Court were exasperated by the surrender of Berar, which they wrongly considered due to the partiality of Seraju-l-Mulk for the

English, it was not unnatural that many people should prophesy his failure.. To quote the first Financial Report published by the Government in 1878—"He found the Revenue administration and the Treasury in a deplorable state. To make matters worse, when he entered on office the districts of Berar, the Raichur Doab, and Nuldrug, yielding a revenue of Rs. 43,47,933, and the taluks of Bhom, Alpur, &c., had been assigned to the Hon'ble East India Company's Government. This circumstance had crippled the resources of the State. For, although the exchequer was no doubt relieved of the heavy burden of liquidating the arrears due on account of the Contingent and issuing the pay of that force regularly in future, yet there arose a host of new liabilities as a consequence of the assignment of territory—Jaghirdars, who had to relinquish their jaghirs in the Assigned Districts, such as the Jaghirdars of Ellichpur and Bhom. Sultan Nawazu-l-Mulk, Dilavar Nawaz Jung, Buddan Khan, Abdulla bin Ali, Umar bin Aud, and others preferred claims of compensation for jaghirs or for cash payments due to them. Their claims varied from five to thirty lakhs of rupees each. No source of revenue remained from which to pay the salaries of His Highness's relatives and the Mansubdars. The Nizam himself pressed for the release of his jewels, which were mortgaged and had been taken to England by Mr. Dighton. The total debt due to local sahukars and others had reached the enormous sum of Rs. 2,70,00,000." It may be as well to state here that when;

some years subsequent to the Minister's accession to office, the sahukars' claims were settled, careful and impartial scrutiny reduced them by eighty lakhs of rupees.

Surrounded as the Nizam of the day was by a crowd of self-interested flatterers and plunderers of the State revenues, the marvel is that the Minister's ruin was not accomplished during his first few weeks of office. Those who supported his appointment appear to have done so under the belief that being a young man not having much practical acquaintance with the business of the State, they would find him an easy and pliant instrument for their own ends. In this respect, however, they speedily discovered their error, and some of his former friends accordingly withdrew their support from him. His rigid regard for truth and honesty was distasteful to those who lived in the corrupt atmosphere of the Haidarabad Court of thirty years since. However, Salar Jung never appears to have permitted any sort of doubt to arise in his mind as to which was the best policy, and his administration having survived the earlier attempts to upset it grew stronger every year. His well-known regard for truth and the inviolability of his promises early enlisted on his side the two greatest factors in the State in those days, the Arab Jemadars and the sahukars; the former held almost half the revenues and all the power, and the sahukars had money, and gave him advances, without which it would have been impossible to hold together the shattered administration to which he had succeeded.

Three months after his accession to office he presented a *sawal* (requisition) to His Highness, of which the following is a translation :—"It is represented that your Highness will permit and sanction the measures I may adopt for the monthly payments to your Highness's relations, the Sarf-i-Khas line troops, and servants of your Highness's establishments, &c., and also for the removal and appointment of Talukdars, the investigation of accounts, the reduction of salaries, and of new levies of troops as may be necessary. That I may likewise be permitted to punish the civil and military servants of the Sircar in the event of the disobeying the orders of the Sircar. If any person should make a representation to your Highness in regard to me and the affairs of the Sircar, your Highness should not pay attention to it without making inquiries of me on the subject." His Highness, who had not been quite accustomed to requisitions of this nature, hesitated at first to accord his sanction to the demands, but at length, through the intercession of a favourite servant named Burhanu-d-Din, the Nizam was persuaded to agree to them and return the paper with the word *Munzur* (sanctioned) endorsed on it in Persian. The paper contains no very alarming proposals. In forwarding a translation of it to the Resident. Colonel Low, a few days after His Highness's sanction had been obtained to it, the Minister wrote :—"A document of this description would appear to be superfluous, as it would be naturally supposed that a person invested with the office I hold would possess the powers which belong to it ; but

you are perfectly aware of the state of matters here, and a document of this kind bearing His Highness's sanction and signature may prevent much misunderstanding hereafter." This "*sawal*" was the modest commencement of those reforms which he initiated and carried out during the thirty years he was at the head of the administration. We shall presently see how he gradually resumed mortgaged talukas and revenues, displacing the powerful Arab and Pathan Jemadars, and feeling his way onwards towards the greater administrative achievements which marked the last fifteen years of his life.

One of the Minister's first attempts at reform was a proposal to control the power of the Arabs, whose influence had become paramount in the State. Proposals were also made for the disbandment of large bodies of troops whose pay seriously crippled the State resources. General instructions were sent to the Talukdars and Jaghirdars in the districts to pay off and dismiss all the Arabs, Rohillas and Pathans in their service, but in few instances were these instructions obeyed at first. In those days Arab and other powerful creditors used to resort to all manner of oppression to extort their dues from their unfortunate debtors. The latter were often imprisoned in a Jemadar's house, and fed on bread and water until they paid; sometimes they were starved into submission. Arab guards were also placed over the houses of their debtors, and no one was permitted to enter or leave them. With the view to adjudi-

cating on the claims of the Arabs and to check the oppression exercised by them upon their debtors, the Minister established a special Court which held its sittings in his own Palace. From its very commencement the Court was of great service. The two principal Arab Jemadars of the time (Abdula bin Ali and Umar bin Aud) supported its decrees by their authority. Orders were also issued to these chiefs to arrest and punish all the malefactors of their own tribe, and they were given permission to proceed to any extremity in order to secure this end. In all these matters the Minister had the support of the Arab Jemadars—a great gain, considering the power which they possessed over their people.

Coincident with these reforms was the equally important one of the restoration of the credit of the Government. Prior to Salar Jung's accession to office this had fallen so low that not a sahukar in all Haidarabad would lend the Government any money. But before the end of 1853 arrangements had been made with the principal members of the community, under which they recommenced advancing money to the Government.

But the Minister's most important scheme, and one in which he subsequently achieved the most complete success, was the resumption of the lands and jaghirs held by Arabs and Pathans which had either been given to them by his predecessors to satisfy their claims upon the Government, or had been mortgaged to them from time to time by private individuals. In 1850 it was estimated that the value of the jaghirs in the

possession of the Arabs and Pathans was about sixty-five lakhs of rupees, and in addition to this amount private jaghirs yielding a revenue of fifteen or eighteen lakhs were mortgaged to them ; districts of the value of about thirty lakhs of rupees were "protected" by Arab and Pathan Jemadars; that is, the persons to whom these districts were farmed out had advanced loans to Government on the guarantee of the Jemadars that they should not be removed until they had recouped themselves, it being a common practice in those days to sell the revenues of a district to two or three different individuals at short intervals for the sake of an advance in cash. It thus appears that the Arabs and Pathans in 1850 had control of revenue amounting to upwards of a crore of rupees. It is not probable that their acquisitions had diminished much when Salar Jung formed his scheme for the resumption of this great amount of revenue. The assignment of Berar and the other districts had displaced some of them, but those so displaced presented heavy claims to the Government which were gradually paid off. The plan upon which the Minister proceeded in recovering the revenues which had fallen into the hands of the Arab and Pathan Jemadars, was to pay off as much of their debts as the finances of the State could bear, and to give them security on the sahukars for the remainder.

At the close of September 1853, writing to Colonel Low, who had left the Haidarabad Residency to occupy a seat in the Supreme Council, he said :—"I have resumed districts from

Talukdars who were entirely subservient to the Daftarwala, Lala Bahadur, to the amount of 15 lakhs. I am desirous also of resuming districts held by the Arabs amounting to 25 lakhs, but Lala Bahadur and others are endeavouring to throw obstacles in the way of my doing so for their own selfish purposes. I should ere this in some degree have settled the business, but the illness of Burhanu-d-Din has prevented it. You are aware that he is my medium of communication with the Nizam, and he is the only man who has influence enough with His Highness to prevail on him to consent to my measures. I hope to overcome the intrigues of Lala Bahadur, and carry out my measures for the resumption of districts held by Arabs; but under any circumstances, as I before mentioned to you, unless I have the avowed support of the British Government I shall find it difficult to carry out any measure whatever. * * * * * I am anxious that in any communication made by the Governor-General to this Court a hint should be given of the corruption and malpractices prevalent amongst the principal revenue officers. An intimation of this kind would instil some dread into the minds of these people and strengthen my hands." This letter affords a glimpse into the many difficulties with which he found himself surrounded, but which he combated with that great patience and fortitude for which he was always so remarkable. The possession of these qualities enabled him to overcome or turn aside difficulties which would have overpowered ordinary

minds; they were the secret of his success in many a struggle, both in the earlier and later years of his administration. It is gratifying to know that the support of the British Government, for which he pleaded, was early accorded to him, and once given was (excepting for a brief period, noticed further on) never withdrawn, but remained his to the end of his life. It is superfluous to write that he never abused it.

A few months after his appointment as Minister, Salar Jung was married, quietly and unostentatiously, to the widowed lady who now mourns his death. The marriage was celebrated without the costly and elaborate ceremonies customary in those days, and the young Minister declined to accept the rich gifts which it was usual to present to people in his position.

A very brief experience of his administration sufficed to convince people that his was no common mind: one who knew him well at this period of his career said :—"I believe him to be upright—I mean it in the more extensive sense of the word—veracious, and benevolent in his dealings and pleasing, without the least taint of the insolence habitual to natives of rank."

By the beginning of 1854 he had, in spite of the opposition, alluded to in his letter to Colonel Low, recovered possession of districts yielding a revenue of eight and a half lakhs of rupees from one of the leading Arab chiefs, Umar bin Aud. The Jemadar still retained districts of the value of nine lakhs of rupees, of which five lakhs were subsequently recovered, and he was allowed to retain four as payment for military services.

Four hundred of his Arabs were also disbanded at the same time. By the middle of May 1854 the Minister had recovered forty lakhs of mortgaged revenue, and some 2,000 Arabs and an equal number of Pathans, Rohillas and other mercenaries had been disbanded. By the end of the same year Abdulla bin Ali, the second powerful Arab chief, had restored several large districts and agreed to disband a portion of his retainers.

In this year the new Minister had a fresh administrative difficulty to deal with, caused by a famine, brought on by drought, which prevailed in the districts of Kulbarga, Shorapur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, Indur and Haidarabad. The Talukdar of Kulbarga, in a report submitted on the scarcity, stated that the visitation was not very severe. The kharif crops failed, owing to a very scanty fall of rain; jowari sold at eleven seers per rupee. A slight famine also prevailed in the other districts mentioned. The following account of the famine which occurred in 1854 is taken from "The Story of My Life," by Colonel Meadows Taylor:—

"I found distress very great at Nuldrug, not so much among the people of my own district as among starving wretches who came there from all quarters, so emaciated, and so shrivelled and weak, that all—men, women, and children—were fearful to look upon. Often, during my morning rides, I came upon dead bodies lying by the roadside—creatures who had sunk down to die before they could reach the town; and many crawled in who were too far gone to be recovered. Except at

Hingoli I had never seen famine in its worst form before, and this was horrible to witness. I did what I could myself, and every one in Nuldrug did the same. My own share amounted to several thousand rupees. I could very ill afford it, and it was not for a comparatively long time that I could get any answer to my earnest request to be allowed to use what money I needed to give employment to those able to work. At length, however, I got a favourable reply, and about four thousand miserable wretches were set to work to cut down the scrubby jungle in the fort, and to clean out the old ruined works. Gradually, as rain fell and prospects brightened, the people began to return to their various homes. What would have become of us at Nuldrug if the famine had been universal I can hardly conceive, for its results from which we suffered were fearful enough." The famine was severely felt in other parts of the Dominions, but the finances of the State were not in a condition to allow of much aid being given.

At this time the management of revenue matters in the districts was in the hands of the Talukdars and Guttidars, who may be styled respectively as the Collectors and Revenue Farmers. They carried on their business relations with the raiyats through Sarbastidars and Naibs and Deputy Naibs, who, in conjunction with the Deshmuks and Despandias, made agreements (kauls) with the cultivators for the payment of so much per annum. Over and above the amount so realised there was a handsome sum for the Talukdar or

Guttidar, who, provided that were forthcoming, allowed his deputies to exact what they chose from the raiyats on their own account. There were no rules or regulations whatever for the protection of the unfortunate peasantry, who were left entirely to the mercy of these petty officials. There were certain regulations for the assessment of the land revenue, but they were never observed by the Collectors. Some of these were as follows: The Sarbastidars were supposed to assess the kharif crop according to the number of ploughs and bullocks used in cultivation. Land ploughed by implements drawn by two bullocks was assessed at from Rs 5 to Rs. 10, and one with two from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. In making this assessment the area of the land cultivated was not estimated. Where the system of battai or payment in kind prevailed, chiefly in the Telingana districts, the raiyat could not cut his crop until after the Talukdar's agent had estimated the probable outturn. When that was done a paper styled a *kabulayat* was signed, after which the crop was cut in the presence of the Talukdar's sub-agents and peons. When cut it was attached till threshed. The weighing and sharing of the grain afforded the whole of these petty officials an excellent opportunity to levy black mail from the cultivator, which they seldom neglected. Under the nakdi or payment in cash system, the raiyats were equally oppressed. The Sarbastidar, or Collector, insisted on the full payment of the assessment, in addition to many illegal exactions, whether the season had been a good one or otherwise. If money were

not forthcoming, or the raiyat had no credit with the sahukars, his goods and chattels were distrained by the mahsuldar (bailiff), and he and his family were not unfrequently subjected to torture to induce them to disclose the whereabouts of any small hidden stores of money or ornaments they might be supposed to have.

One of the first things which the Minister decreed was the complete abolition of the Guttidari system and the appointment of trustworthy persons to superintend the assessment and collection of revenue in the districts. The Talukdars who held districts were called upon to give them up, as most of them had been guilty of peculation. When the accounts of the districts assigned to the Company's Government in 1853 came to be examined, defalcations to an immense amount were discovered. The Talukdars, who had held them for the Nizam's Government, had habitually appropriated from one-quarter to one-half the revenue. The revenue of the district of Mekhur in Berar, for instance, was returned in the Talukdars' accounts as Rs. 1,15,000, whereas the actual sum realized was Rs. 1,90,000. The amount of contraband cultivation, that is cultivated area returned as waste or not returned at all, must have been enormous in Berar. When it was assigned the total cultivated area in the Northern Division was returned at 4,25,000 bighas only, whereas by a rapid survey it was found to be upwards of 1,700,000 bighas. The late Colonel Meadows Taylor, who took charge of the Nuldrug district

after its assignment in 1853, wrote :—" The local profits of the Nizam's Talukdars or Collectors had been enormous. They had collected all the revenue for the most part in a local currency which was little short in value in the market of the Company's rupee, but instead of giving the Government the benefit of the exchange into Haidarabad rupees their remittances were made by bills on Haidarabad, which were cashed in the local debased currency of the city itself." Well may it be asked, " If this were a specimen of one province, what must have been the result from them all ?" The collections in the Nuldrug district the first year after assignment exceeded those made by the Talukdars by Rs. 1,33,000. These examples are fair specimens of the plundering which had been pursued unchecked all over the Dominions for years. The Minister's determination therefore to expel the Talukdars who were in charge of districts when he came into office was a most judicious one, and one likely to lead to great and immediate changes in revenue administration. But to recover possession of the Talukdars' districts was a most difficult task. Many of these officials were very powerful and maintained small armies in their service. The Minister was young and new to his work, and for a time the Talukdars defied him. But, as we have seen above, by October 1853 he had got possession of Talukdars' districts yielding a revenue of eighteen lakhs, and gradually as his power became consolidated the old district officials were replaced by men whom he could trust.

By the year 1856 the changes in the administration had already made a marked improvement in the condition of Government. Its credit in the money market was good, and was obtained by the understood good faith of the Minister. The oppression of Government officers had entirely ceased in the districts in 1856. Early steps were taken to establish a Central Treasury at Haidarabad, where in future the revenue collections were to be remitted. The collections soon began to manifest a decided improvement. For the year 1855 they exhibited an increase of eight lakhs of rupees. Later on the vexatious transit duties, which had long been the bane of the administration, were abolished in addition to a number of other oppressive cesses and taxes which yielded an annual revenue of nearly twenty lakhs of rupees.

CHAPTER II.

The Mutiny—Trying position of Salar Jung—Death of H. H. Nasiru-d-Daula—His dying advice to his son and successor—Fall of Delhi—Salar Jung's great loyalty—Arrangements for preservation of order—Attack on the Residency—Its repulse—Salar Jung's opinion of the crisis—Loyal conduct of His Highness and the Minister—Colono Davidson's letter to the Government of India—Lord Canning's reply—Attempted assassination of the Resident and Minister, 1859—Presents for the Nizam and the Minister—Restoration of some of the Assigned Districts—His Highness created a K.C.S.I.—Administrative arrangements, 1859—Retrospective glance at seven years' reforms—Anarchy in the districts—Capture and deportation of Rohillas—Administration of the restored districts—Intrigue for the Minister's removal—The Resident protests—Mutual Explanations—Visit of Mr. Temple—Scarcity in 1862—Accident to the Minister—Board of Revenue, 1864—Famine in 1866—Resignation in 1867—Causes which led to it—Action of the Resident—His letter to the Government of India—Remonstrates with His Highness—Salar Jung's apology—The Reconciliation—Investiture of the Resident and Minister as K.C.S.I.'s—Reception at the Ramzan Eed—Letter of His Highness to the

Government of India—Introduction of the Zillabandi system—Abolition of payments in kind—Attempt to assassinate the Minister, 1869—Appointment of Sadru-l-Mahams—Death of H. H. Afzulu-d-Daula—The Co-Regency—Mr. Saunders' testimony on the improved administration—Sir Salar Jung's visit to Bombay, 1870—Meeting with Lord Mayo at Khangaum—Visit to Calcutta—Created G.C.S.I.—Scarcity in 1871.

THE Minister's reforms proceeded smoothly till 1857, the year of the great Sepoy Revolt, when the British power in India was shaken to its very foundation. As one revolt succeeded another, as station after station was given up to plunder and rapine, till all Bengal, the North West and Central India were in open rebellion, men cast their eyes towards the Dekhan capital. If that should join in the general revolt, what would happen? The Governor of Bombay telegraphed to the Resident, Colonel Davidson, "If the Nizam goes all is lost." No one knew this better than the Resident and Salar Jung. To the latter the condition of affairs at this time has been well-described as a "trial, the tension and force of which can never be understood by a European and a Christian."

In the midst of the crisis the Nizam, His Highness Nasiru-d-Daula, died. On his deathbed he desired Salar Jung to bring his son to him, and his dying counsel to him was that as the British Government had always been so friendly to himself, his son should continue faithful to the English. No time was lost in proclaiming the son, His Highness

Afzulu-d-Daula, his successor. The Resident, on returning from the installation ceremony, found a telegram from the Governor-General, which had arrived during his absence, announcing the fall of Delhi. He sent for Salar Jung at once and communicated the news to him. The Minister replied that the event had been known in the city three days previously. Even the downfall of Delhi, which at the time was looked upon by those unacquainted with the resources of the English as synonymous with the destruction of the British power in India, never for a moment shook the Minister's loyalty and his confidence in the ultimate success of the British arms.

Haidarabad was a seething mass of disaffection. What exasperated the disaffected section of the community most was the arrest of some of the Aurangabad mutineers who had sought shelter at Haidarabad. As soon as he knew of their presence in the city the Minister had them arrested and handed over to the Resident. Their sympathisers were furious, and it was proposed to get up a deputation to wait upon the Nizam and insist on their release. Messages were sent to the Minister and even to the Nizam himself threatening their lives, unless they declared against the English, but neither His Highness nor his loyal Minister flinched from the challenge. With the aid of a few trustworthy Arabs and some of the Nizam's personal guards something approaching to order was maintained. Arab guards

were placed at the principal city gates with orders to fire upon any one who attempted to incite the people to rise against the English. People found preaching sedition were arrested. Some years subsequently, Major-General Hill, who had held the chief military command in His Highness's dominions, wrote :—"These energetic measures saved South India, for had the people of Haidarabad risen against us, the Mahomedan population of Madras would, it was well known at the Presidency, have followed their example, and it is but just to this distinguished man that the people of England should be informed how entirely the stability of British rule in South India was owing to the wise and energetic measures adopted at this crisis by Salar Jung."

But all the Minister's vigilance could not prevent the assault on the Residency. He knew of the intentions of the insurgents, and sent timely warning to Colonel Davidson, who was quite prepared for them and easily repulsed their attack. It was made by a gang of Rohillas, numbering 500, headed by Allahu-d-Din and Turrabaz Khan, who left the city on the evening of the 17th July 1857, and proceeded in the direction of the Residency. They were joined by a large number of people, and by the time the vicinity of the Residency was reached, the mob had increased to several thousands. Opposite the western wall of the Residency were two high-terraced houses which were taken possession of by a large body of Rohillas, who opened fire on the troops in the Residency

while the mob below attempted to force a small postern in the wall. They continued firing until it became dark. The British artillery then opened upon the two houses, which were subjected to a thorough bombardment. There was not much firing in the night, but towards morning the Rohillas when evacuating the houses fired a parting volley into the Residency defences. They left thirty-two killed and wounded behind them.

Previous to the attack many of Colonel Davidson's native friends advised him to leave the Residency, but in reply to their advice he is reported to have said—"I have taken a fancy to lay my bones at Haidarabad. If open force be used I will fight to the last." After the repulse of the attack described above, the troops at the Residency were strongly reinforced, although the General commanding at Secunderabad was strongly averse to its continued occupation. Happily, however, the Resident, guided by the advice of the gallant officers with him, Majors Thornhill and Briggs, his First Assistant and Military Secretary, resisted the proposals made for the abandonment of the Residency, which he said "would have the effect of weakening the Minister and also the Nizam." Colonel Davidson's conduct in not retiring to Secunderabad and in sending away the Contingent troops to act under Sir Hugh Rose was the cause of much comment at the time. There can, however, be little doubt that he acted rightly, as its desertion "would have been looked upon as a sign of fear and the loyal Minister Salar Jung would have been left to his fate."

The ringleaders in the attack on the Residency were afterwards arrested, and Jemadar Turrabaz Khan was shot while attempting to escape from custody. Maulvi Allahu-d-Din was sentenced to transportation for life, and is still a prisoner at the Andamans. A few years since a petition was received from him praying that the Haidarabad Government would procure his release, but Sir Salar Jung did not think it wise to countenance the restoration of such a firebrand to the country. In his administration report for 1858-59 Colonel Davidson gave a brief account of events at Haidarabad during the Mutiny. Amongst other causes which tended to the preservation of peace at Haidarabad, he cites "the letters of the men of the Contingent cavalry to their friends and families in the city, when in the campaign, descriptive as they were of desperate encounters with the enemy and tales of uninterrupted victory to the British arms."

Writing to a friend in England, many years after these occurrences, the Minister said :—"I have often been complimented as the Saviour of India, but if I was able to be of any use to my own Sovereign and to Her Majesty's Empire in India, the credit of it is entirely due to General Thornhill. Had not General Thornhill been at Haidarabad, I tremble to think what might have become of the Nizam, of the Residency, and of myself. Colonel Davidson was an excellent man, and was in every way fitted for the high position he held ; but the magnitude of the emergency had taken him so completely by surprise, that had

it not been for the strong will and stout heart of General Thornhill he would never, in my opinion, have tided over the troubles. As for myself, it was entirely General Thornhill's constant counsel and support that kept up my courage, and enabled me finally to triumph over the disaffection with which the whole city seemed to be enveloped, to an extent which few British officers have any conception of. Next to General Thornhill, though not to be compared with him in point of importance, were the services of General Briggs. His strong arm and undaunted courage were of the greatest service in saving the Residency when it was attacked by the mutinous rabble. I never felt so discouraged in my life as when I saw the services of these two officers passed over without notice."

Throughout the long and weary months of the Mutiny the Minister, though harassed and threatened, held steadfastly to the British alliance. His own life was in danger every hour of the day. He used to say afterwards that he quite expected to be killed, that with the exception of a few who were personally attached to him there was nobody he could trust, but that his confidence in the power of the British to crush the rebellion enabled him to feel hopeful when their prospects seemed darkest. Subsequent events proved his sagacity. The re-capture of Delhi proved to the Haidarabad malcontents that the British were not all killed as some of them believed. This event greatly strengthened the Minister's hands, and practically removed all fears of an insurrection in the Dekhan.

But few except the Minister knew how great had been the danger here until the peril was passed.

The noble conduct of both Salar Jung and his Master received most grateful recognition from the Supreme Government. In the beginning of the year 1858, the Resident, Colonel Davidson, recommended that the Government of India should show its appreciation of His Highness's loyalty as well as that of his Minister and the chief nobles of the State. Speaking of Salar Jung, Colonel Davidson said: "The unhesitating energy and promptitude with which the Nizam's Minister assisted the British Government was beyond all praise. No Minister of the Dekhan ever before showed himself so strenuously and truly the friend of the English and the British Government. From his open and avowed determination to assist us at all hazards, he became most unpopular and almost outlawed by the Mahomedans, but no invectives, threats, or entreaties ever made him swerve from the truly faithful line of conduct he from the first adopted. His assassination was planned a dozen times, and I believe he was aware of this; but neither dread on that account, nor for a time the continued intelligence of repeated reverses to our arms in the North-West, shook him for a moment; every contingency and every requisition made to him by me was met with the same firmness and consistency, and the resources of the Nizam's Government were, as far as lay in his power, placed unhesitatingly at my disposal." One of the highest Indian authorities wrote at the time, "His services

were simply priceless." Early in the year 1859, Lord Canning addressed a letter to His Highness Afzulu-d-Daula, in which the thanks of the Supreme Government were expressed to His Highness for his unswerving loyalty during the trying period of the Mutiny. The Governor-General also promised at some future period to bestow upon the Nizam's Government some more substantial recognition of the appreciation in which his services to the paramount power were held.

In February 1859, when the Resident, Colonel Davidson, accompanied by the Minister, was returning from a visit to the Nizam, they were attacked by a fanatic. Colonel Hastings Fraser, who was present, gives the following account of the occurrence :—" On returning from the Darbar close to the room in which this interview had taken place, a native, said to be from Hindustan, discharged a carbine and wounded one of the Minister's attendants, and then, drawing his sword, rushed upon Colonel Davidson and the Minister, who at this moment were walking arm in arm in conversation with each other. I drew my sword and threw myself before Colonel Davidson, but fortunately the assassin was intercepted by the Minister's dependants and cut down." The Minister's foster brother, Mir Tahavur Ali, was wounded in the foot by one of the slugs. The man is said to have been only eight or ten feet distant from the Minister and the Resident when he fired ; their lives were saved by one of the attendants striking up the muzzle of the blunderbuss just as it was being aimed. The would-

be assassin, Jehangir Khan, was a well-known scoundrel. He had previously attempted to stab a Judge who dismissed a suit in which he was plaintiff. The Judge escaped unhurt, but not so the defendant, who was wounded. He was one of a party of Pathans who were almost cut to pieces in the Palace of the Nizam Nasiru-d-Daula when attempting to enforce payment of a debt which the Nizam did not acknowledge, and, lastly, he was known to have gone to Bolarum to incite and assist the sowars who had attacked and wounded General Mackenzie some years previous. Jehangir Khan was usually clad in complete armour, and on the day on which he attempted the assassination he wore a thickly-quilted coat which bore a good deal of slashing before he was wounded. He lived for a month after he was cut down in the Palace, but never confessed who had instigated him to attempt the assassination. His Highness was greatly concerned that such a dastard attempt should have been made almost in his presence. The report of the blunderbuss and the rumour of what had been attempted drew an immense crowd to the inner court of the Palace. His Highness ordered the expulsion of the crowd, and desired the Resident and the Minister to return to the audience chamber. After remaining for a short time, the Resident accompanied by the Minister, and escorted by the Nizam's retinue, left for the Residency.

On the 5th of October 1861 the Government forwarded presents for His Highness of the value of one lakh of rupees,

which were presented to him in Darbar by the Resident on behalf of the Government of India. The debt of fifty lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled, and the Assigned Districts of Raichur, Naldrug and Dharaseo were restored to His Highness together with the principality of Shorapur, the Raja of which had joined the mutineers. Presents of the value of Rs. 30,000 were bestowed upon the Minister and Nawab Shumsu-l-Umara. Suitable presents were also made to the Zemindars of Tickapelli and Wunpurti. His Highness the Nizam was also created a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

The restoration of peace and order left the Minister free to pursue his course of administrative reforms. Although both his masters (His Highness Nasiru-d-Daula had, as noticed above, died in May 1857, and had been succeeded by his son Afzulu-d-Daula) disliked his general system of administration, they both perceived that he was the only person in the State who could restore it to a prosperous condition, and though often prompted to remove him, no real attempt, except on one occasion to be noticed later on, was made to do so.

At the close of 1859 the administration of the country was divided into four parts. His Highness the Nizam and Nawab Shumsu-l-Umara managed districts yielding forty lakhs of rupees. The Minister administered districts bearing an annual revenue of about sixty lakhs, and the remaining division consisting of military and personal jaghirs amounting to

between twenty and thirty lakhs of rupees. Fair and regular assessments were made and the cultivators protected as much as possible from the depredations of the district officials. But it was not until the introduction of the Zillabandi system, some years later, that the form of revenue administration became practically settled.

The reforms, recounted in the foregoing pages, together with the further reduction of the Arab, Pathan and Rohilla mercenaries and the irregular troops, and the general reconstruction of the administration, occupied the Minister for years after his accession to office. Another reform, of which mention has not been made, was forbidding the traffic in Mahomedan and Hindu children. In January 1856 a proclamation, forbidding the practice under pain of punishment, was issued. It must not be supposed that the Minister accomplished all these things without considerable trouble and opposition. Neither was it possible to check the lawlessness of some of the mercenaries at the capital and in the districts. Disturbances and quarrels were frequent. Robberies were of almost daily occurrence. In January 1854 a British officer and his wife and family, who were travelling through a jaghir belonging to Budun Khan, were turned out of their palankeens, beaten and robbed of everything they had ; villages were plundered by gangs of Rohillas and other marauders. One in the Yelgandul district, inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, was ravaged in January 1854 by a band of Rohillas who had been sent into the district

by the Talukdar to prevent the Government from obtaining possession of it. The village was plundered, and such horrible atrocities committed that the Minister asked permission from the Nizam to apply for the help of British troops to punish the gang, but His Highness at first declined to give his consent to the proposal. The Kotwal of the city, who had been displaced, levied a band of military retainers, and declined to surrender the seals of his office unless a considerable sum of money was paid to him. The proceedings of the Rohillas in the districts at length became so outrageous that a body of Contingent troops under General Mackenzie was sent against them. Several bands together with their leaders were captured, and sent to Haidarabad for trial. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, but one hundred and fifty of them soon afterwards escaped from the fort in which they were confined. The Minister offered a reward of twenty-five rupees per head for their capture. The jaghirs of Jemadar Budun Khan, who had harboured the Rohillas against whom General Mackenzie was sent to act, were confiscated. He and some other dissatisfied Pathan and Rohilla Jemadars assembled a thousand of their men in the city, and sent a demand to the Minister for the immediate payment of a considerable sum of money, which they alleged to be due to them from Government. The Minister, however, instead of acceding to their demands, sent a large body of Sikhs and Arabs against them, demanding their unconditional surrender,

which was effected without bloodshed. Zemindars, dissatisfied with the decisions of Government, raised small insurrections, and parties of Contingent troops were sent out to put them down and also to disperse or capture roving bands of Rohillas, who still maraudered up and down the country. In April 1855 a moveable column of His Highness's troops, consisting of 1,000 men and 4 guns, was sent out into the districts to help in the work of suppressing the anarchy which still prevailed. In August of the same year an Arab named Balasad raised a disturbance in the city. He fortified some houses in his occupation, and filled them with armed Arabs to the number of seven or eight hundred. The Minister at once sent troops against him, and he was ordered to retire from the city. An exchange of shots took place in which several people were killed. The next morning the Minister's forces having been strengthened, and a couple of guns brought up, Balasad was compelled to retire to Chenchilguda, a small suburb to the east of the city. The Minister in the meantime investigated the Jemadar's claim against the Government, and finding it fictitious he and his party were ordered to be surrounded by troops, but Balasad did not wait for this demonstration. He and his Deputy presented themselves at the Minister's Palace and surrendered unconditionally. Both were subsequently deported. This was the last serious disturbance for some time. The rule of peace and order was gradually introduced.

Murderers and other criminals were no longer allowed to go unpunished or to purchase their freedom. A special Court for the trial of Rohilla plunderers sat at Haidarabad for some years, and numbers who were convicted were deported to the Andamans.

In 1860 the restored districts of Dharaseo, Raichur and Naldrug were placed under the Minister's personal control, and their administration was continued on the same basis as that introduced by the British officers in whose charge they had been while under assignment. There was, however, some delay on the part of His Highness Afzulu-d-Daula in making over the districts to the Minister in accordance with the wishes of the Resident. This was owing to an intrigue, having for its purpose the removal of the Minister from office. The Nizam was made to believe that the Resident was anxious to procure the removal of the Minister, but when His Highness proposed to remove him, Colonel Davidson, the Resident, protested so vigorously against the measure that the Nizam was very much astonished. It transpired afterwards, however, that His Highness had made the proposal at the instigation of certain conspirators who had persuaded him that the Resident wished to depose the Minister. Colonel Davidson's vehement protest, however, completely undeceived His Highness, and led to the discovery of the authors of the plot. A complete reconciliation was effected between His Highness and his Minister, who received a number

of very valuable presents from his master as a token of his restored confidence. In connection with this temporary estrangement between the Nizam and his Minister, it is worth mentioning that the ladies of His Highness's harem and those of his predecessors, who all reside in the Palace, threatened to rebel if the Minister was dismissed. They said that since he had been in office their pensions and allowances had been paid punctually—they had never been so under previous Ministers. The ladies therefore allied themselves to the Minister's cause, and would not hear of his dismissal. This circumstance is worth recording, although it is by no means the first occasion on which the ladies of the Nizam's household have proved themselves to be very important factors in Haidarabad politics.

In 1861 Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Temple visited Haidarabad on a financial mission. His visit was in connection with the cost of the Haidarabad Subsidiary Force. He and his colleague Colonel Brown "found that the British Government was maintaining the force at a strength much beyond that specified in the Treaty." It was arranged, however, that the British Government should bear the cost of the additional troops stationed at Secunderabad, and some reductions were suggested in the native part of the force. Mr. Temple mentions that he made "the acquaintance of Salar Jung, already famous as the able Minister on whose shoulders the Nizam's Government rested."

In 1862 another intrigue, having for its object the removal of the Minister from the administration, was discovered and thwarted.

In the same year there was a scarcity of grain in Haidarabad on account of the failure of crops brought on by an insufficient rainfall. To alleviate the sufferings of the distressed, Government imported grain from the districts and from Calcutta, valued at Rs. 11,52,991, and sold it at a lower rate than it was purchased for. The grain which had been procured from Calcutta was principally rice. But owing to defective transit arrangements, it did not reach His Highness the Nizam's Dominions till it was too late to be of great service; further, its quality was not appreciated by the people for whose use it was intended. The details of the transaction are as follows :—

9,870	Pullas of rice	Rs.	1,90,397
6,732	,, of wheat.....	,,	1,22,599
6,518	,, of jowari	,,	86,711
770	,, of mung	,,	11,298
Salt and spice		,,	3,160
Miscellaneous		,,	9,194
		Rs.	4,22,159

In December of the same year, when the Minister met with an accident by a fall from his horse, the Nizam was most anxious in his inquiries concerning his safety, and when assured of it, sent him a congratulatory offering of Rs. 5,000.

In August 1864, a Board of Revenue consisting of five members was established at Haidarabad for the purpose of supervising the revenue administration of the country. A fairly good system of Police was also introduced into the districts. The Revenue Board recommended that all inams, jaghirs and endowments conferred during the previous 26 years should be cancelled. The Board which did good work while it lasted, was abolished a few years subsequently to make room for Sadru-l-Mahams of Departments.

In 1866 renewed severe distress was again felt in Haidarabad and its neighbourhood. For several months H. H. the Nizam's Government distributed cooked food in the shape of bread and khichri (rice and dal mixed). The expense incurred by Government on relief works amounted to Rs. 4,30,289. The salaries of those who drew small pay were increased, cavalry and foot soldiers received Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively per mensem in addition to their usual pay.

In the beginning of 1867 the Minister was driven to offer his resignation in consequence of the appointment of an official, who was an avowed enemy, to transact business between the Nizam and himself. It had been the invariable custom at Haidarabad for the conduct of official matters between the Nizam and the Minister, for the former to appoint Vakils who attended at the Minister's Palace daily with messages and orders from the Nizam and received the Minister's replies, the latter usually visiting the Nizam once a week, unless sent for oftener.

The native gentleman who had for some years previous held the office of Vakil, Tahniyatu-d-Daula, died, and an individual named Lushkar Jung, known to be inimical to the Minister, was appointed to his place. The circumstances which led to this manifestation of the Nizam's displeasure were as follows. A short time previously the Resident Sir George Yule had been instructed by the Government of India to negotiate an agreement with the Nizam for the mutual extradition of certain criminals. While the negotiations were proceeding the Nizam showed his dissatisfaction with the Minister. He appeared, said the Resident, "to consider the latter as somehow or other to blame on account of the treaty being proposed." Believing that the proposed treaty owed its origin to the Minister, the Nizam signified his displeasure by appointing Lushkar Jung as his Vakil. Lushkar Jung bore a bad character, and on two occasions his misconduct had been brought to the notice of Government, once for desolating villages about to be assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1860, and secondly, for cruel and oppressive conduct in one of the Nizam's own villages in the Dharaseo district. On the last occasion he was dismissed by His Highness, and the villages placed under the management of the Minister. After his dismissal several attempts were made by his friends to induce the Minister to employ him, but Salar Jung steadfastly declined to do so, and his refusal had converted Lushkar Jung into a bitter personal enemy.

Such then being the character of the individual appointed as a Vakil by His Highness, it was obvious that the Minister could not associate himself with him in administrative matters, and he therefore requested permission from His Highness to resign his office. Some days after this request had been made the Nizam ordered him to submit his formal resignation, and this the Minister did. The Resident, who knew that Salar Jung's removal at that period would be nothing short of a calamity, caused it to be intimated to His Highness that he desired a special interview for the purpose of remonstrating against the Minister's dismissal. Sir George Yule postponed making a direct request as long as possible in the hope that the Nizam himself would relent and restore the Minister to his position. Seeing that it would be useless to hope for an amicable arrangement without interference from himself, the Resident wrote to ask for a private interview with His Highness. What followed is given in the Resident's own words :—"This letter, in consequence of the intervention of the Bussunth holidays in which His Highness dislikes to be disturbed, was not delivered till the 10th of February. Next day His Highness informed Sir Salar Jung that he intended to send the Amir-i-Kabir to me before the interview as that nobleman would have to receive me at it, thus intimating that the Minister was not to attend; and the Amir-i-Kabir accordingly called upon me, but would say nothing except that His Highness's desire was to preserve the friendship existing between the States; to which I

replied that the British Government had the same desire, and I hoped His Highness would speedily grant me an interview. His Highness, however, delayed so long that I was obliged to send him a reminder on the subject, and at last he fixed the 18th February. Taking with me only Colonel Briggs, Military Secretary, and Captain Tweedie, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, who had both been present at an interview obtained by Colonel Davidson with an object similar to mine, I proceeded to His Hignness's residence in the usual way. The assembled crowds were as quiet and orderly as I have always seen them. I was received by both the Minister (who had attended without being summoned) and the Amir-i-Kabir, and led by them to the entrance of a small inner Court, where they withdrew, and I walked on to the audience room, which His Highness entered from a side door as I ascended the steps, leaving my slippers on them, and meeting in the centre we embraced and sat down, he on a thin quilt and I on a clean white cloth by his side, with the gentlemen next me. The attendants then all left the room, and remained at the opposite side of the small court in front of us, where they could hear nothing. I began by saying that I had been working for four years to the best of my power for the benefit of His Highness's country and the preservation of the friendship between the two States, that of the two objects I had in desiring an interview the first was to inform His Highness of Her Majesty the Queen having authorised a departure from the usual practice in

investing with the Star of India those selected for the honour by Her Majesty, and that Her Majesty had entrusted His Highness with the performance of the ceremony of investing his Minister and myself with the honour in question. His Highness here broke in with expressions of dissatisfaction with his Minister. I urged how well his Minister had conducted the affairs of his State and preserved the friendship of the two Governments, how afraid he was of His Highness's displeasure, &c., His Highness frequently interrupted with ejaculations of dissatisfaction with Sir Salar Jung, and, hitching himself nearer and nearer to me, said his Minister was too proud, was always threatening to resign when he did not get his own way; that a servant should take orders from his master; and, getting into better humour, and occasionally laughing at his own remarks, asked me if I was not aware how well he had managed his own affairs for some years: it was a ruler's duty, he said, to govern his country, &c. I told him that the cause of the Minister's offer of resignation was the appointment by His Highness of such a man as Lashkar Jung to be the medium of communication between himself and his Minister. Lashkar Jung was not a proper person for such an important office, and, besides, was a notorious enemy of the Minister, through whom business could not be properly conducted. His Highness said Lashkar Jung was his servant (*tabidar*), harped again upon the resignation, and complained also of the city courts of justice, which he said

were very bad. I replied that there were no courts at all before Salar Jung established them, and that perfection could not be expected at once ; that the Minister got the best men he could, and as to the resignation I assured His Highness that it would not again occur if His Highness gave his confidence to his Minister. I then returned to the subject of investiture, when His Highness said he would gladly invest me, and he would do the same to his Minister notwithstanding his displeasure with him. He then went on to say that he wished to see me again in fifteen days or so, and would in the meantime write all he had to say, or send the Amir-i-Kabir to me, and desired I would not decline his visit. I suggested that fifteen days was a long time in the state of affairs, and that another interview in two or three days would be very advantageous ; but he alleged that his health would not permit this. He was then about to call for pân and attar, but checking himself asked if the report was true that I was going into Council. On my replying in the affirmative he observed that Residents do not stay long enough at his Court : 'Why do you go ? You know the affairs of this State now, but you would know them much better ten or twelve years hence.' Pân, &c., was then brought in and we left.

"The above is a brief account of forty minutes' conversation, but not only was the same subject returned to more than once, but His Highness's frequent interruptions compelled the same thing to be said sometimes twice over.

"Four days after this interview, hearing nothing from His Highness, I wrote to the Minister requesting him to remind His Highness of what he had said at Darbar : there had been already four days lost, and all delay in settling the important matter in question was detrimental to the welfare of His Highness's State, in which the British Government, the old ally of His Highness, was so deeply interested, and could not tend to promote the regard at present existing between the States. On the 23rd His Highness sent the Amir-i-Kabir to me. I impressed on him the fact that Salar Jung was supported by us for no other reason than that he administered the Government in a most efficient manner, and thereby preserved that mutual good feeling between the two States which could not possibly exist if His Highness's affairs were ill-administered; that there was no one, as the Amir-i-Kabir well knew, who had the ability and honesty to manage as Salar Jung had done, and even if there happened to be another person who might be so qualified he was untried, whereas Salar Jung had proved his efficiency by twelve years of office; that the Amir-i-Kabir was aware of the misgovernment of former times, which had led to the establishment of the Contingent and the assignment of the Berars, which measures would never have been necessary had the administration been efficient; that under any circumstances the system of administration could not possibly remain in the backward condition of former days, it must keep improving with the progress around it ; and that

His Highness should not object to the rules and regulations necessary to an improved system of administration. The Amir-i-Kabir said that His Highness was not displeased with Salar Jung on account of the new system, &c., but on account of his pride ; His Highness could not stand that. His Highness said that Salar Jung was always threatening to resign, he (the Amir-i-Kabir) did not know on what occasion he had done so ; only that was known to His Highness and Salar Jung ; but it was on this account, and no otner, that His Highness was displeased. I admitted that Salar Jung may have acted hurriedly, but His Highness was quite wrong in appointing Lashkar Jung ; however, the question now was how to settle the matter amicably. Salar Jung's removal from the office could not be agreeable to the British Government, for it would infallibly cause evils which must disturb the friendship of the States. The misgovernment of former Ministers led to evil results to His Highness, and little affected us in comparison ; but the case was different now. We could not look with indifference on disturbances in His Highness's territories, because they would spread to our own, and we should therefore be compelled to interfere strongly to put down such evils ; and it was much better for His Highness to have a Minister like Salar Jung, who could manage the country, than to turn him out and have disturbances and their consequences. This remark seemed to strike the Amir-i-Kabir, and from the questions he asked it was apparent that he had not considered the effects of

misgovernment now as likely to be viewed by us in any more serious light than formerly. I reminded him of the events of 1857, and the general improvements in our own administration, which afforded reason for the change of view in respect to misgovernment of His Highness's country ; and as to Salar Jung, he was very much afraid of His Highness's displeasure and very desirous to please him. He had, for instance, persuaded me to keep the letter I had sent to him for His Highness when the rupture began, for fear of displeasing His Highness, and I then had the letter read to the Amir-i-Kabir. After much talk to the above effect, 'Well,' the Amir-i-Kabir said, 'you have done what you can and I have done what I can; let Salar Jung now see what he can do ; why has he not sent a representation *in our Hindustani way?*' I said there was no objection to this provided Salar Jung was not required to promise that he would not do what he thought ought to be done for the good of the country. 'No, no,' said the Amir-i-Kabir, 'he must not say anything of that kind ; new rules and regulations are necessary. His Highness does not object to them ; let him say nothing about these matters, but write a proper representation.' I said I would advise Salar Jung accordingly, but there was much to be done, the investiture of the Star of India, &c., and I desired the Amir-i-Kabir to impress on His Highness the necessity of finishing the business quickly.

"I at once communicated to Salar Jung the suggestion of the Amir-i-Kabir as to a representation in the Hindustani way,

which meant, of course, a humble apology for having offended His Highness, couched in flowery language. Salar Jung himself, I saw from his notes to me, was coming to the conclusion that such a representation was necessary, and after what His Highness had himself said, confirmed too by the strong assertion of the Amir-i-Kabir, it was quite clear that His Highness had taken some amount of personal offence at his Minister's tender of resignation, and that until his feelings were appeased there was little hope of reconciliation. I, therefore, advised the Minister to give the required representation, and he sent it to His Highness through the Vakils.

"On hearing its contents His Highness said he wished that certain clauses should be inserted which he thought necessary to the complete vindication of his dignity. So the Vakils were sent by His Highness to have them inserted and bring back the representation thus altered, and Salar Jung considered he had no help for it but to obey orders.

"Upon the receipt of Salar Jung's representation containing the above conditions, His Highness said he would pass orders on it in four or five days. This delay was too much for me, and I immediately drafted a long letter to His Highness recapitulating late events, and representing in strong terms the certain evil results of his conduct; but before this could be translated and despatched Salar Jung caused a communication to be made to the Amir-i-Kabir, which had the desired effect. This communication was to the purport

that the Amir-i-Kabir had himself recommended to the Resident the submission of a representation by Salar Jung to His Highness for the purpose of settling all differences, and had suggested the purport of the representation; and that it should be sent without delay; that the Resident had advised Salar Jung to act as the Amir-i-Kabir had suggested; and that His Highness's delay of four or five days would not look well. Moreover, though His Highness's commands with regard to the contents of the representation were quite different from what the Amir-i-Kakir had suggested, still Salar Jung had complied with them; so there was no excuse for delay.

"Immediately after His Highness sent the Vakils to have an additional condition inserted in the representation to the effect that Salar Jung would not be unfaithful in future. This was very painful to Salar Jung, but he complied, and was summoned to a Darbar to be held on the 2nd, which he attended, was received by His Highness, his nazar accepted and his salaams returned." His Highness subsequently invested the Resident and the Minister with the Order of the Star of India, which had been conferred on them, and a fortnight afterwards, during the Ramzan Eed festival, the Nizam received the Minister with marked honour at a public Darbar, and presented him with a *Khilat* of five pieces valued at half a lakh of rupees and the reconciliation was then considered perfect.

Sir Richard Temple, who succeeded Sir George Yule as Resident in April, 1867, writes ("Men and Events of My Time in India") :—"On my arrival at Haidarabad Sir George Yule informed me fully regarding the differences which had arisen between the Nizam and his Minister. My first official business was to transmit to His Highness a letter giving firm but friendly monition on the same subject." The Government of India gave the course pursued by the retiring Resident, Sir George Yule, their warmest support, and in the letter to His Highness alluded to above the Government deprecated any attempt to dismiss a Minister who had done so much for the State, and had proved himself in every way worthy of the confidence and support of the Government of India as well as His Highness. The following is a translation of the Nizam's reply, dated 29th April 1867 (after the customary compliments) :—"I have received with exceeding pleasure your Excellency's kind letter, redolent of good-will, in which you observe that you have learnt in correspondence with the Resident the displeasure which I had entertained against my Minister ; that this had caused your Excellency much grief and trouble, because you are anxious for the removal of the differences and ill-feeling that had sprung up between me and my Minister ; that you assured me that the Minister would ever pay me the respect and submission that is incumbent on a faithful servant ; and the whole of which is in concordance with the alliance and friendship subsisting

between our two Governments. Indeed after having examined its friendly contents, I felt satisfied that every intimation which your Excellency had given was only in harmony with the ancient alliance and sincere attachment of our two States to each other. In reply I assure you that the Minister alluded to is one of the old and favoured servants of this Government. Before the arrival of your kindly communication he had already been promoted after the fashion of the affection and favour always shown to my servants. Your friendly pen had added that I should repose perfect confidence in, and grant my full support to, my faithful Minister. I assure you that I find him always of a disposition ready to be submissive, subordinate and loyal to me, and that my relations to him will remain those of favour, cordiality, confidence and support."

Thus ended a difficulty which, at one time, threatened to deprive the Nizam and his State of the services of a faithful and able administrator. From that period until his death, early in 1869, the cordial relationship existing between His Highness and Sir Salar Jung was unbroken.

In October 1867 the Minister accomplished a great administrative reform by the introduction of what is known as the Zillabandi system of administration. Previous to this he had contemplated the introduction of the Zemindari system, but after mature consideration the idea was abandoned as being less likely to be so efficient as the administration of the

country on the Zillabandi plan. Under this plan the country was parcelled out into five Divisions and seventeen Districts as follows :—

Nos.	Divisions.	Districts.	Area.	No. of Taluks in each District.
1	Northern	Medak	1.682	5
		Indur, including Sirpur Tandur.	8,883	12
		Yalgandul	7,481	9
2	Eastern	Khammam	9,779	9
		Nalgunda	4,131	5
		Nagar-Karnul	6,932	8
3	Southern	East Raichur	2,337	5
		West Raichur	3,372	4
		Shorapur	2,902	4
		Kulbarga	3,121	6
4	Western	Bidar	6,288	7
		Nander	4,134	9
		Naldrug	3,623	9
5	North-Western	Aurangabad	6,159	10
		Parbhaini	4,335	6
		Birh	3,878	6
		Atrraf-i-Balda (Sarf-i-Khas)	3,663	5
		Total...	82,700	119

About one-third of this area was included in Ṣarf-i-Khas (Crown lands), Zat, or personal jaghirs, Paiga lands (lands given in lieu of military salary), and Tankhahi Mahalat (other service jaghirs). The remaining portion, which was styled Dewani Azla, was directly administered by the Government. Sadr Talukdars (Revenue Commissioners) were appointed to each Division and Talukdars, each having

two assistants, to each District, and a grade of lesser officials styled Tehsildars were also appointed. At the same time the Judicial, Public Works, Medical, Municipal, Police, and Educational departments were reorganized. Practically, since the introduction of this great reform the administration has remained unchanged. Great improvements have been made from time to time, but the Zillabandi system introduced fifteen years ago still remains as the basis of the administration of the Dominions.

The following quotation from the replies made by the Revenue Secretary of the Haidarabad Government to the questions put by the Famine Commission, appointed some years since, exhibits the manner in which the Zillabandi system was introduced :—

"The difficulty of introducing the new system was chiefly experienced in Telingana, where the payment-in-kind system had always been prevalent. No such obstacles were encountered in Marhatwadi, where payment-in-kind did not exist, and where the revenue had always been paid in money. Most of the taluks of the Marhatha country had, in the old days, been regularly and correctly surveyed, and during the ascendancy of the Marhathas those surveys were checked and examined. During the mal-administration the entry of area in bighas had been lost sight of, but as there existed ancient records wherein the name, area, and the jama of the fields were entered, the only thing to do was to get hold of those papers, and thence determine the area or revenue-yielding capacity of each holding. These latter operations were, I think, performed

with great diligence by most of the officers concerned, as I can vouch from my own personal experience, having carried on inquiries tending to test the accuracy of their work. The ancient records were carefully examined; the correct area, as far as could be ascertained, was fixed, and entered in the new records. By these various methods some determination of the area was arrived at. As to the second point, namely, the formation of an estimate of the amount realised as rent in each for the past ten years, this was a much more difficult task than the former inquiry. In Telingana, village records were in the possession of Sarbastadars, or in that of the Patwaris when they were the agents of the Sarbastadars. Even when not thus subordinate to these influential officials, the Patwaris had not sufficient boldness to come forward in opposition to the Sarbastadars, who showed great reluctance to give up the papers. In some cases when they professed to be willing to give them up, the true papers were suppressed, and fictitious returns were substituted in their place. None of these papers, as a matter of fact, could be fully relied on. They did not show for every field, and for every cultivator, the correct amount of jama for any number of years.

The jama was, however, settled *mauzawari* (for each village) on the authority of two or three papers. The Talukdars and intelligent Tehsildars, assisted by Patels and Patwaris, then distributed the jama on each cultivator. It cannot be said that the whole of this new system of management was accomplished

in one year; the matter continued to be investigated and reformed by gradual steps. As errors were brought to light they were corrected, suitable and advantageous rules were gradually introduced, and regulations were issued for the settlement and realisation of jama. Every year the Talukdars or Tehsildars who travelled through the villages were compelled to pay attention to the complaints of the ryots. Wherever just complaints of the heaviness of the jama were brought forward it was reduced; where fraud was discovered on the part of the Patels and Patwaris proper punishment was meted out to them. Every cultivator was supplied with a book wherein were recorded the area and the jama of his holding, and an entry was made in it of the receipt of the latter when it was paid. The Patels' and Patwaris' extortions and their embezzlements were thus to a large extent put an end to. Since this time the number, area, and jama of each field are fairly well-known. The yearly returns of Patwaris submitted to Government are based on these details.

In the Marhatha districts the fixed jama is not s[illegible] frequent fluctuation. The yearly inquiries only pr[illegible] to ascertain what cultivator has given up his land and who has taken it, and that the amount realized is not greater than the fixed sum. In the Marhatha districts the annual jamabandi at present means nothing more.

The confidence thus inspired in the cultivators led to an increased area of waste and outlying land being taken up

every year; and revenue, as a matter of course, keeps pace with cultivation. If one cultivator gives up his field, another applicant steps into his place, and no land is allowed to lie waste.

The agricultural aspects of the Telingana country, unlike those of the Marhatwadi, are constantly changing. Here with one year of plentiful and opportune rainfall the whole of the country is green with paddy and covered with verdure. In the second year, if the season be one of drought, there may not be the slightest trace of vegetation to be found. Thus, one year the entire area is cultivated, the next only an inconsiderable portion of it, the remainder being left fallow, or sown with dry crops instead of wet. Such being the case, it is needless to point out that no permanent jama could be fixed, nor, if fixed, could the cultivators be expected to be able to pay it year by year. It was therefore determined that the increase or decrease in the area of cultivation should be inquired into every year and season; that Patwaris should measure these fields in which there should be any increase or decrease in the area cultivated, and should draw up maps accordingly; that out of every hundred fields thus measured ten at least should be checked by the Tehsildar and his subordinates, and that then the '*Nazim-i-Jamabandi*,' (Settlement Officer) should satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the measurement. This process weeded out most of the errors in the figures representing area, and the area of surreptitious and untaxed cultivation considerably diminished.

Fields under yearly cultivation, however, are not allowed to be measured, lest the confidence of the cultivators should be shaken. Hence, the area of a great portion of land continues to be returned the same as it was at first entered, and inaccuracy in the rates of assessment still prevails.

The yearly jamabandi is not held with a view to change and reform the Kishtvari revenue for each village, but simply, as already mentioned, to know which of the fields were left uncultivated on account of drought or any other calamity, and to remit the assessment for the year. When the season is favourable and the crops are above the average, not a single additional coin beyond the usual jama is charged ; the cultivator gets the benefit. The jama is not increased except for very peculiar and especial reasons."

At the time of the introduction of the Zillabandi system the abolition of payment-in-kind which still existed in the Telingana districts was carried out. The following is Sir Salar Jang's memorandum on the subject written for the Famine Commission :—" The *batai* or payment-in-kind system is a vicious one in many ways, and injurious both to the State and the cultivator.

" The following reasons may be given among others :—

1. "A tenant whose rent is fixed in kind has no inducement to improve the quantity or quality of his produce. inasmuch as he is aware that, whatever may be the turn-out of his labour and outlay, the State will step in for a moiety of it, and thus

deprive him of the full reward of his extra trouble. Add to this the responsibility that is thrown on the State, to take care that the field is actually put under cultivation, even to the extent of giving the tenant advances of money if necessary, in order to protect its own interests from suffering, owing either to the unwillingness or inability of the cultivator to secure an outturn.

2. "Under this system many hindrances are placed in the way of cultivation, most discouraging to the cultivator. Thus, for instance, the State cannot permit the fields to be harvested, and the produce removed, until security has been obtained for its share for its outturn. Fixed money payments render such precautions unnecessary, and the cultivator is left free to do what he likes with his harvest.

3. "As the estimates under this system are made by experts on the standing crops, it must often happen that the actual outturn of corn, after it has been harvested and winnowed, is less than the quantity estimated, and as the Government share is calculated upon the previous estimates, the cultivator has to be satisfied with a smaller share than is fairly his due.

4. "A further loss accrued to the cultivator on the measurement of the shares taken as rent. The custom was to measure out one *paili* per *kandi* over and above the quantity due. This went to swell the Government share, to the detriment of the interests of the tenant.

5. "The task of estimating standing crops, and measuring out the share due as rent, was necessarily performed by petty officers, on salaries of ten or twelve rupees per month, who together with the Patels and Patwaris, from the nature of their duties, found frequent occasion to interfere with the affairs of the cultivators. Thus the door to malversation was kept constantly open, and it was always in the power of these officers to benefit themselves at the expense either of the State or the cultivator.

6. "When rent was received in kind, great watchfulness was obviously necessary to protect the standing crops and the Government share of produce when measured out.

7. "A fall in prices entailed certain loss on the State, and an equal risk of loss by waste or damage, if the grain was kept in store pending a rise of prices.

8. "When prices fell at harvest time, it was often found necessary to resort to the practice called '*gaddam*' in order to get rid of the stock in hand. This consisted in compelling the Banias and well-to-do cultivators to buy the stock off the hands of Government at a rate advantageous to the State, and to pay up in the best manner they could, necessarily entailing much hardship on the people.

9. "When the *batai* system prevailed, and a lion's share of the produce fell to the State, leaving little margin for future outlays to the cultivator, it obviously devolved on the State to make advances of money (takawi) in order to keep cultivation

going on, and part of these moneys necessarily stuck to the hands of the Havildars, Patels, and Patwaris through whom they were distributed."

Early in 1868 a desperate attempt made on the Minister's life fortunately proved unsuccessful. Mention has already been made of the attempt in 1860. On the present occasion, 27th January 1868, the Minister was proceeding in a sedan chair, styled a *bocha*, to the Ramzan Eed Darbar at His Highness's Palace. His sedan was surrounded by a number of retainers, and when the procession was passing through one of the narrow streets close to the Palace, a man in the crowd fired two pistol-shots in rapid succession. The first shot mortally wounded one of the Minister's attendants, the second grazed Sir Salar's turban, glanced off the wood-work of the chair, and wounded another attendant. The assassin was secured at once, and would have been cut to pieces by the crowd, but the Minister interfered and bade them make him a prisoner and convey him to his Palace. After the confusion had subsided Sir Salar Jung proceeded to His Highness's Palace, and occupied his usual position at the Darbar. The Nizam, to whom news of the attempt on his Minister's life had been conveyed before his arrival, warmly congratulated Sir Salar on his escape. The man was subsequently handed over to the Kotwal of the city, and after a patient investigation was sentenced to suffer death by decapitation, the usual form of capital punishment at Haidarabad, except in the case of Arab malefactors, who are shot to death by a firing party of their

own tribe. The Minister endeavoured to procure a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment, but the Nizam would not listen to any recommendation of mercy, and the execution took place on the 21st of February.

A fortnight after the attempted assassination His Highness issued a proclamation forbidding the carrying of arms in the city by persons out of employment, the man who had made the attempt on the Minister's life being one of that class. It was also intimated that all those who maintained armed retainers would be held responsible for their conduct; armed followers were only to wear weapons when in actual attendance on their masters.

Sir Salar Jung's dislike of dishonesty has already been noticed. His determination to suppress and punish it amongst the servants of the State has always been equally marked, especially in November 1868, when one of the highest judicial officers in the State was convicted of bribery and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; two other Judges who were suspected of connivance were dismissed from their posts. Hanmunt Rao, the Treasurer, who was found guilty of extensive defalcations, was also dismissed and put in prison.

In the same year four Sadru-l-Mahams or Ministers were appointed for the Judicial, Revenue, Police and Miscellaneous Departments. They were selected from amongst the most promising of the young nobles of Haidarabad, with the view to qualifying for a more important share in the Government of the State at a future period. The noblemen selected were

Nawabs Bashiru-d-Daula and Mukramu-d-Daula, Mir Yavar Ali Khan (now Shahab Jung), and Shumsher Jung.

In February 1869 His Highness the Nizam Afzulu-d-Daula died, leaving an infant son, His Highness Mir Mahabub Ali Khan, who was proclaimed Nizam shortly after his father's death. As His Highness was a minor, being only three years of age, it became necessary to make arrangements for carrying on the administration until the young Prince became of age. For this purpose Sir Salar Jung and Nawab Shumsu-l-Umara were appointed Co-Regents, and the whole of the administrative concerns of the country were entrusted to them: the Resident being consulted in all important affairs concerning the welfare of the State. The Resident of the day, Mr. Saunders, wrote :—"In conformity with the wishes of the Amirs, the guardianship of the Nizam's person and the responsibility of the administration of the country, until he should come of age, had been assigned to Nawab Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I., and Shumsu-l-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir, Bahadur. The executive functions of the Government were at the same time vested in the former nobleman in his long-tried capacity of Minister of State. The considerations which pointed to Sir Salar Jung as one eminently fitted for this office, hardly require to be referred to, as his high qualities are freely appreciated wherever the recent history of this State is known." At the same time that these administrative changes were settled arrangements were made for the education of the young Prince, which was an object of "much solicitude" to the Government of India.

In his report for 1869-70 Mr. Saunders bore eloquent testimony to the great improvement which had taken place in the administrative condition of the dominions during the past quarter of a century. He said in his report for 1869-70 :—"Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the Haidarabad with which I first became acquainted in 1860 was to the Haidarabad which was described in, for example, the despatches of my predecessor of 1820, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalf, as the England of the present day is to the England of the Stuarts; a result essentially due, as Government is aware, to the beneficent administration and sound financial policy of the present Minister, Sir Salar Jung, and to the support afforded to him by my predecessors in office. Not only was the public treasury full, but the annual income of the State exceeded the annual expenditure by about eight lakhs of rupees, while the credit of the Government stood proportionately high. Owing, chiefly, to the abolition of the baneful system of former times, by which the collection of the revenue was farmed out to contractors, disturbances in the interior of the country had become rare."

Again, in Chapter IV. of his administration report, speaking on revenue matters, Mr. Saunders stated :—"In no respect does the recent administration of His Highness's country contrast more favourably with the state of things prevailing twenty years ago than in regard to revenue matters. The old method of collecting the public dues has already been inciden-

tally alluded to. Its essential feature was that the revenue, instead of being collected by the Government itself through officers regularly appointed for the purpose, was raised by assigning or farming out whole districts to contractors, on the understanding that these, some of whom were military chiefs, others bankers, and others private individuals, should realize the State demand with, of course, as much in addition as they might be able to compass on their own account. The evils inherent in such a system require no explanation." Speaking of the Police arrangements, Mr. Saunders said :—"The Police had been put on a satisfactory footing ; and life and property were (*are* now) only slightly more insecure in His Highness's territory than in many parts of the country subject to our administration."

In 1870 the Minister was able for the first time in his life to leave Haidarabad for a brief visit to Aurangabad. During the life-time of the late Nizam His Highness had always objected to his Minister leaving the Capital. As a former Resident had remarked, if the Minister "wished to give a social entertainment in his Summer-house outside the city or attend a parade of British troops or have an interview with the Resident, he must ask leave." A regency having been established on the death of His Highness Afzulu-d-Daula, the Minister was now free to visit portions of the Dominions which he had never seen as well as Bombay and other places. Accordingly, in February of that year, Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the Resident and a small suite, travelled by road to Kulbarga and

thence by rail to Bombay, where they remained for several days visiting all the sights of the great Western Capital. The Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, did all that lay in his power to render the stay of his visitors comfortable and profitable to themselves. From Bombay Sir Salar went to Aurangabad, a place endeared to him by old ancestral associations; after a brief stay at Aurangabad the Minister went on to Khangaum, where he was met by the late Lord Mayo. During the festivities that ensued the Governor-General expressed his high sense of Sir Salar's integrity and administrative abilities, and referred especially to the part he had taken in obtaining the consent of the late Nizam to the construction of the railway then in progress between Haidarabad and Kulbarga.

The Minister subsequently visited Calcutta as the guest of the Viceroy, where he met with a very cordial reception from all classes. On the 5th of January 1871, Sir Salar was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India by the Resident at Haidarabad.

In 1871, sore distress was again felt, this time in another portion of His Highness's Dominions. The districts of Aurangabad, Indur, and Nagar-Karnul were those that suffered most. The scarcity was brought on by a season of drought. In the Aurangabad district, remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,23,258 had to be granted to the cultivators. Rs. 20,500 were spent on relief works. Jowari sold at twelve and a quarter seers, and bajri at eleven seers per rupee.

CHAPTER III.

Visit to Bombay, 1872—Visit to Calcutta, 1875—Reception of the Prince of Wales at Bombay—Duke of Sutherland's visit to Haidarabad—Departure of Sir Salar for England—Arrival at Rome—Visit to the King of Italy and the Pope—Accident at Paris—Detention caused by the accident—Arrival in England—Address of Welcome at Folkestone—The Prince of Wales's Banquet—The Oxford Commemoration—Presentation to Her Majesty the Queen—The Marquis of Salisbury's Dinner—Sir Salar's Entertainment to the Prince of Wales—Address from the East India Association—The Minister's Reply—Visit to Trentham and Dunrobin—Addresses from Scottish Town Councils—Visit to Edinburgh—Entertainments in London—Presentation of the Freedom of the City—The Chamberlain's Speech and Sir Salar's Reply—Addresses from the Manchester Corporation and Chamber of Commerce—The Minister's Replies—Departure from England—Arrival in Paris—Opinion of the French Capital—Embarkation at Brindisi—Arrival at Bombay—Return to Haidarabad—The Imperial Assemblage—Sir Salar's Treatment—Appointment of new Co-Regent—Dismissal of Private Secretary—The Famine, 1877-78—Visit to Aurangabad—Journey to Simla—

The New Reforms—H. H. The Nizam's Visit to Aurangabad—Return to the Capital—Preparations for H. H.'s Tour—Duke John of Mecklenburgh—The Minister's illness—His Death on February 8th—Great Sorrow of all Classes—His Funeral—Touching Scenes—Description of Mir Momin's Daira—The Minister's Resting-place—Telegram from the Queen—Letters and Telegrams of Condolence—Announcement of his Death by the Government of India—The Haidarabad Government Gazette—Proposals to Perpetuate his Memory—His Personal Character—The New Administration—Opinions of the English and Anglo-Indian Journals.

In November 1872 the Minister paid a second visit to Bombay to attend the grand Darbar held by Lord Northbrook in that year. After the conclusion of the Darbar festivities he went to Aurangabad to prepare for the reception of the Viceroy and his Staff, who were to visit the Caves of Ellora. In 1875 the Minister paid another visit to Calcutta, returning to Haidarabad in January of the same year.

In November 1875, Sir Salar Jung and a deputation of Haidarabad nobles proceeded to Bombay, to represent the young Nizam at the reception of the Prince of Wales. It was at first intended that His Highness should visit Bombay, but as his medical advisers considered that the journey would be attended with great risk to his health, the idea was abandoned. Visits and presents were exchanged between His Royal Highness and the Minister. The personal presents, made by the Prince to Sir Salar, consisted of a sword

with a silver scabbard, the belt studded with jewels, a massive gold ring, a large gold medal with a medallion of the Prince on one side, and on the other three ostrich feathers, and the Prince's motto beneath them, and three large books bound in red morocco. The presents given to the Minister for His Highness the Nizam were a finely-wrought silver flagon of the time of the Duke of Marlborough, a large gold medal attached to a broad blue ribbon, a massive gold ring, three finely-finished rifles, and four books in red morocco with the Prince's monogram on the cover of each.

In January 1876 the Minister again visited Calcutta to attend a Chapter of the Star of India. In the same month the Duke of Sutherland, one of the noblemen attached to the suite of the Prince, visited Haidarabad, and when leaving pressed Sir Salar Jung to visit England as his guest; most of the other members of the Prince's Staff, including Lord Suffield and Mr. Knollys, had already paid a flying visit to Haidarabad, and shared Sir Salar Jung's hospitality.

The visit to England was paid in April of the same year. His Excellency Lord Lytton, who had succeeded Lord Northbrook as Viceroy, landed in Bombay on the 7th of April, and the Minister and his suite were present at his reception at the Dockyard. The next day Sir Salar Jung sailed for Europe.

His Excellency and suite arrived at Rome on the 5th of May, and on the 6th Sir Salar Jung paid a visit to the late King Victor Emmanuel at the Quirinal. The Minister had

the honour of a private audience with His Majesty, who received him and his suite with much cordiality. The king was very much struck with the ease and fluency with which Major Nevill, of the Minister's Staff, interpreted for the party in Italian, and was surprised to understand that he was not an Italian. On the 9th of May the Pope received Sir Salar and his suite; "His Holiness seated on the throne received the homage of the Prime Minister of Haidarabad, and expressed his gratitude to him for the protection afforded by the Nizam to Catholics, hoping that this protection would continue. He then entered into conversation with the members of the suite, giving them his hand to kiss, and promising to pray for them." Sir Salar Jung and suite also visited the Crown Prince, (now H. M. King Humbert I), and were much struck with the sweet disposition and gracious demeanour of the Princess Margurita (now the Queen of Italy).

After Rome, Florence and some of the other chief cities of Italy were visited. Paris was reached on May the 13th. On the very evening of his arrival at the Grand Hôtel at Paris Sir Salar met with an accident by slipping on the stairs, which resulted in a fractured thigh bone. This delayed his journey to England, where he had been expected to arrive on the 16th of May, for some days. The actual bodily agony of the fracture must have been terrible, and the pain of the disappointment resulting from this enforced inactivity still more poignant. But Sir Salar never winced, nor was he out

of humour for a moment. Gentlemen of his Staff who hastened to his side after the occurrence in fear and anxiety, were met with his usual bland smile, and some good humoured pleasantry about the mishap. The Pope's reputed evil eye was sometimes mentioned, or some other fanciful reason was given ; the pain or inconvenience of the accident were never acknowledged or dwelt upon.

A gentleman who visited him while laid up in Paris from the effects of his accident wrote :—"I need hardly say that, in spite of his vexation at this mishap, he preserves the equanimity and resignation characteristic of men of his stamp, nationality, and faith ; but the frustration of his plans would have affected the nerves of any other man. His intention was only to pass a single night in Paris. He should have reached Boulogne on the 15th of May, embarked on the British steamer in waiting, taken a special train placed at his disposal at Dover, and attended a dinner to which he was invited on the 16th. Now this is the sixth day of his stay, and there is every prospect of several more days elapsing before he can resume his journey. A miscalculation of eight or ten days in such a case seriously deranges the plans not only of the traveller but of those expecting him. Then, again, it must be remembered that Sir Salar Jung and the fifty-two persons of his suite alighted at the Grand Hôtel, and that even a Nabob perceives the difference between spending the night and being ten or twelve days there-

Since landing at Naples, Sir Salar Jung and his suite had been able to stop at hotels engaged beforehand on fixed conditions. Here such an arrangement was refused, and, as he was only going to stay one night, it was not insisted on. Now, however, that he has been here nearly a fortnight, the question takes another shape, and he will discover on his departure that nothing in the world is more expensive than a fall on the staircase of the Grand Hôtel des Capucines at Paris. Nothing, however, in Sir Salar Jung's countenance betrayed either pain or anxiety of any kind. I found him half reclining on a double mattrass placed in the middle of the room, his legs stretched towards the right, so as not to lean on the injured side. The inactivity to which he is condemned had not impaired the intelligent vivacity of his physiognomy, with its black and penetrating eyes and its fine-shaped mouth. In all the passages leading to his rooms one meets with his attendants, whose white turbans and deep or dull black faces give them a picturesque effect in the dim light of the corridors. The room immediately preceding his own has speedily assumed the aspect of a tent, and to pass through it makes one understand that its occupants are accustomed to rapidly arranged encampments. Servants are seated on the ground talking, while in all the corners are bundles, whence peep out fabrics of brilliant colours. Since Sir Salar Jung has kept his room none of his attendants have gone outside the hotel—not that they are indifferent to sight-seeing, for at Naples, Rome, and Venice

they went to look at everything, in spite of the crowds which followed and incommoded them. One of them told me that since Sir Salar Jung's arrival in Paris he has been receiving 20 letters a day, in French and English, making the strangest applications. Some beg for alms, giving a long narrative of more or less veracious misfortunes ; others offer all sorts of inventions, merchandise, articles of luxury and fancy ; others, again, ask for an interview ; others forward gushing verses expressing regret at his accident ; others offer him amusements and recreations of all kinds ; not to speak of tailors, shirt-makers, hatters, and shoemakers, who, not satisfied with writing, are constantly stepping into the corridors, forcing their cards, prospectuses, and samples into the hands, the pockets, and almost the turbans of the servants they encounter. Their recital much amused Sir Salar Jung, who, however, exhibited great satisfaction when informed that this was a Parisian persecution from which he would be free in London. He appears impatient to arrive there, and listens with great interest when the conversation turns upon London or England. He speaks with enthusiasm of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sutherland, who warmly pressed him to come and return their visit. He says he has eagerly responded to this invitation, and in spite of his accident does not regret the fatigues or the expense of the long journey he has undertaken."

At length, by the end of May, Sir Salar had so far recovered from his accident as to be able to resume his journey.

He landed at Folkestone on the 1st of June. The first to board the steamer which conveyed him across the channe was the Duke of Sutherland. Sir Salar, who was stil unable to walk, was carried ashore in an arm-chair by a party of English sailors. After being introduced to some of those assembled to meet him, amongst whom was the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Mayor of Folkestone read an address of welcome. Sir Salar Jung, apologising for not rising and for his answer not being properly prepared and signed, but promising to forward one, said :—"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Folkestone,—I thank you most heartily for your very cordial expressions of welcome on my arrival in England. It affords me the highest interest and pleasure to carry out my long-cherished desire to see this country, with which the family of my master, His Highness the Nizam, has been so closely connected during the past century. I can also claim an intimate association with some of the highest officers of the British Government, dating back as far as the year when my great grandfather, Mir Alam, on the part of the Nizam, proceeded to Calcutta to arrange with Lord Cornwallis the treaty and alliance for making the first war against Tippoo Sultan. You have alluded to the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. I must ask your permission to add my assurance to your conviction on this subject, *viz.*, that England and India are thereby knitted closer together in bonds of unity and peace. The opportunity afforded

to the Princes and Nobles of the Native States to do honour to the Heir-Apparent of the British throne has been gladly and faithfully accepted wherever it was possible, and I can affirm the result is that this Royal visit has very materially strengthened the affections and developed the loyal feelings of the Native Princes and people of India to the British Crown and to the Empress of India. I shall ever pray for the prosperity of Great Britain and her Indian Empire."

Sir Salar Jung received a most enthusiastic welcome in England from all classes. As one of the leading London journals remarked—"Our new guest is the man who, when Delhi had fallen and our power was for the moment in the balance, saved Southern India for England. Even if Southern India had revolted, it is possible that by a profuse expenditure of men and money, we might have conquered it back again and all the rest of India as well. But Sir Salar Jung spared us the expenditure of countless lives and countless millions; and if ever there was a clear occasion for acknowledging in a fitting manner an inestimable service, such an occasion is presented by the arrival in England of the Prime Minister of the Nizam."

Unfortunately, Sir Salar was unable to move about much during the first days of his stay in England owing to the effects of the accident just alluded to. It was found that the nature of his injury had been misunderstood by the French Doctors, and the eminent English Surgeons Sir James Paget and

Mr. Prescott Hewett had to be called in before the use of His Excellency's limb was fully restored. While laid up, many distinguished visitors came to see him, amongst whom were the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family, Lord Northbrook, the Marquis of Salisbury, and many other members of the nobility, as well as distinguished politicians of all ranks, and old friends of Sir Salar's who had known him in India. It was a matter of sincere concern that his visit should have been marred by his unfortunate and painful accident.

The banquet which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was desirous of giving in his honour, had to be postponed for several days. It took place at Marlborough house on June 20th, and, in addition to the Royal Host and the Princess of Wales, the following distinguished guests were present:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl Granville, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, Lord and Lady Suffield, General Lord Strathnairn, General Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord and Lady Lawrence, the Right Hon. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, the Right Hon. Sir Seymour FitzGerald, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Major-General Sir D. and Lady Probyn, Sir Joseph and Lady Fayrer, Sir Louis and Lady Mallet, the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, Captain Fitzgerald (in attendance

on the Duke of Connaught), Colonel Tyrwhitt (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur and Captain Clerk (in attendance on Sir Salar Jung), the Hon. Mr. Coke, General the Right Hon. Sir W. Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, and Mr. F. Knollys.

On the day after the banquet the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Sir Salar at the Oxford Commemoration.

On July 3rd His Excellency was presented to Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle by the Marquis of Salisbury. Sir Salar offered his *nazar* in token of allegiance; it was touched and remitted by Her Majesty. Sir Salar dined with the Queen and remained at Windsor for the night, returning to London the next morning. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, &c.

On July 4th Sir Salar and his suite accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland visited Woolwich Arsenal and also the principal London Docks.

On the next day, July 5th, Sir Thomas Bayley, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, had an interview with His Excellency with reference to the acceptance of an invitation from the Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester to visit that city for the purpose of being entertained by the citizens. Sir Salar said that he should have been very glad to have visited both Manchester and Liverpool, but

the state of his health would not permit him to do so. He would be going down to Trentham on July 7th as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, and he would then proceed to Dunrobin Castle in Scotland, and when he returned to London he should have much pleasure in receiving an address from the citizens of Manchester.

On the evening of the 5th of July His Excellency and suite were present at the State Ball at Buckingham Palace.

On the 6th the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained Sir Salar Jung and a distinguished party of guests at dinner, and on the next day Sir Salar had the honour of entertaining the Prince of Wales at his residence in Piccadilly. The guests who numbered about thirty included the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, Maharajah Dhulip Singh, Lords Northbrook and Lawrence, and others. Previous to the dinner a Darbar was held according to the Eastern custom at which Sir Salar Jung offered a *nazar* of one hundred and one gold mohurs to the Prince by whom the offering was touched and remitted.

Before Sir Salar left London for Trentham the following address signed by the Right Honorable Sir Lawrence Peel, President, was presented to him by the East India Association: —"SIR,—We, the President and Council of the East India Association, beg to tender to your Excellency our hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in England, and we trust that the result of your visit here will be to give additional strength, if possible, to the friendly feeling which has so long and happily

subsisted between the British authorities in India and His Highness the Nizam. We are not unaware how much of this has been owing to the personal endeavours of your Excellency; nor of the obstacles you have had to contend against, arising chiefly from ancient and not unnatural prejudices, which it required the statesmanlike discrimination and patient forbearance of your Excellency to overcome. Your Excellency, during a happily long tenure of office, succeeded in maintaining between the British Government and the Government of the Nizam, amidst and against many obstructions, the policy of friendship towards Great Britain, and a strict fulfilment of treaty obligations, which have ever been the cardinal points of your Excellency's administration. No more signal example of this could be found than in the course pursued by your Excellency during the great Indian Mutiny, occurring as it did at a period immediately following one in which the relations between the two Governments had been exposed to some danger of unfriendly interruption. How loyally you acted at that critical period we can never forget, nor should Great Britain ever be unmindful of the great service you then rendered—a service for which the more credit is due to your Excellency because having to contend against an amount of opposition, both open and covert, that a Minister less sagacious and less determined at all hazards to pursue the path of loyalty and honour might well have shrunk from resisting, you succeeded in maintaining for the public good your high office,

undiminished in its powers, utility, and dignity. Of the admirable manner in which your Excellency has for so many years administered the extensive territories committed to your charge, it is sufficient to say that your name will go down to posterity as one whose career will bear a favourable comparison with those of the most illustrious Ministers of Native States, even in the most palmy days of Indian history. Holding the highest position in the councils of your own Sovereign, and wearing on your breast the insignia of an Order which marks the estimation in which you are held by our Sovereign, all that remains to us is to express to your Excellency, on the part of a body so well able as is the East India Association, to appreciate the value of your labours, the conviction that never was there a more worthy recipient of all the honours which your Excellency has received, and which we trust that a gracious Providence may enable you long to enjoy."

To this Memorial Sir Salar returned the following reply:—

"To Sir Lawrence Peel, President of the East India Association.

"Sir,—I have had the honour to receive an address from the Council of the East India Association, of which you are President, and I have now to request that you will be so good as to convey to your colleagues my best thanks for their good wishes on my arrival in England. With regard to the expression of your hope that the result of my visit to England will be to strengthen the friendly feeling which has so long

existed between the British authorities and His Highness the Nizam, I have pleasure in assuring you that while I fear you exaggerate the importance of my humble visit to this country, yet that the recollection which I shall carry away with me of the kindness and hospitality shown to me, and of the friendships I have made here, cannot fail to strengthen my efforts to fulfil my duties as the Minister of a faithful ally of Great Britain. You have been pleased to attribute very much to my personal endeavours the existing state of cordiality between the British and the Nizam's Governments, but I can only claim to have performed to the best of my ability the part which strict honesty and common sense would have dictated, whether in regard to the course pursued by the Nizam's Government during the Indian Mutiny or on any subsequent occasion. If sincerity and faithfulness of purpose exist, they should be found as much a matter of certainty in time of need as at all other times. I hope that many, whether from the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam or from other Native States, may be led to visit this country, as I feel confident that a closer intimacy and intercourse between the gentlemen of England and India cannot fail to be productive of lasting benefit to either country. In conclusion, I would venture to observe that whatever success has attended my past administration is, I feel, due to the leading of Providence, and not to any far-sighted discrimination on my part. Again thanking the East India Association and yourself for your kind expression and good wishes."

On July 7th Sir Salar arrived at Trentham Hall on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland. After remaining there for a few days the Duke and his guest accompanied by a large party proceeded to his Grace's Scottish residence, Dunrobin Castle. At the Castle on July 15th, Sir Salar received addresses presented by deputations from the Town Councils of Inverness, Dingwall, Tain, and Wick. Inverness was represented by the Provost, two Bailies, and Town Clerk; Dingwall by the Provost, two Bailies, and Town Clerk; and Tain and Wick each by the Provost and two Bailies. The reception was held in the drawing-room, each deputation being introduced in succession by the Duke of Sutherland; and in reading and presenting the addresses they generally referred with satisfaction to the visit to England of Sir Salar Jung, to whom a hearty welcome was given, as the guest of an honoured and patriotic nobleman. They then referred to the friendly relations which have been maintained between England and the Nizam of Haidarabad, and specially to the services which Sir Salar Jung had rendered during the Indian Mutiny, and the reception which he gave to the Prince of Wales on his recent visit to India, concluding by hoping that His Excellency would return to India with restored health, and continue to maintain the same friendly feelings towards England which he had always maintained, and to devote himself to promoting the prosperity of the people entrusted to his care.

Sir Salar gave a somewhat lengthened reply to the deputation from Inverness, whose address was first presented, and briefly acknowledged the others, expressing his pleasure at his visit to England and the North, his warm appreciation of the hospitality of the Duke of Sutherland, and his surprise at the agricultural and other improvements he had witnessed. With regard to the compliment paid him as to his conduct at the time of the Mutiny, he said he only did his duty.

The deputations were then entertained at luncheon, where the Duke, on proposing the health of his guest, referred to the talents and character of Sir Salar, his loyalty to England and his public spirit in furthering Indian improvements. The toast was drunk with loud applause, and replied to by Sir Salar Jung, who proposed the Duke's health and that of Lord Tarbat and his affianced bride. This toast was received with great enthusiasm, and was replied to by the Duke, who expressed his pride and pleasure at the proceedings of the day, and his great satisfaction and that of the Duchess at the approaching marriage of their second son.

On July 17th His Excellency, accompanied by the Lord Provost and members of the suite, visited the principal places of interest in Edinburgh, where he made a brief sojourn on his way south from Dunrobin Castle. The party drove slowly through the town in open carriages, and attracted a good deal of attention. Sir Salar and suite left Edinburgh for London the same evening.

On July the 22nd and 23rd, after his return to London, Sir Salar entertained at dinner the Dukes of Manchester and Wellington, Lord Northbrook, Lord Napier of Magdala, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Italian Ambassador and other distinguished guests.

On July 25th at a Special Meeting of the Court of Common Council, held at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, the honorary Freedom of the City, in a gold box of exquisite workmanship, was presented to His Excellency. The ceremony was conducted in the Council Chamber and excited much interest. The Lord Mayor wore his State robes on the occasion, as did also the Sheriff; and the Common Councilmen appeared in their Mazarine gowns. The ceremony was graced by the presence of the Lady Mayoress, Miss Cotton, and other ladies. Shortly after 1 o'clock Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the members of his suite, entered the Council Chamber, escorted by the mover and seconder of the address conferring the Freedom, and took the place of honour assigned him on the dais as the guest of the day, the members of the Court rising in a body to receive His Excellency as he walked up the floor to the place of honour. Mr. Monckton, the Town Clerk, at the request of the Lord Mayor, having read the resolution conferring the Freedom,

The Chamberlain of London (Mr. Benjamin Scott), who wore his official costume, said turning to Sir Salar Jung :—

"It has not happened heretofore that the Minister of a Native Indian Ruler has received the honourary Freedom of this ancient city, and its bestowal upon your Excellency, while it is intended as a personal compliment to yourself, is also the expression of a desire on the part of this Corporation for a closer intimacy between this country and the independent Native Princes of the East who are Her Majesty's valued allies. Among those Native Sovereigns none have been more faithful to the British Government than His Highness the Nizam of Haidarabad, and his father, the late Nizam. Emphatically was this the case on the occurrence of the deplorable mutiny of the native Indian Army, when, faithful amid many faithless, His Highness the late Nizam, and your Excellency, his enlightened adviser, not only adhered with the utmost strictness to treaty engagements contracted with the Honourable Company of merchants of this city, who then ruled our Indian possessions, but your conduct inspired the British Resident with such convictions of your ascendancy and fidelity that he was encouraged to despatch the Haidarabad Contingent to aid the hard-pressed British forces, thus contributing materially in the suppression of a revolt which, had it succeeded, might have arrested the progress of civilization and good government in the East. In acknowledgment of these valued services, which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has described as 'simply priceless,' the Indian Government conferred upon your Excellency the Order of the Grand Cross of the Star of India. We cannot but be reminded

on this occasion of the recent auspicious visit paid to India by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to the magnificent and very gratifying reception which he everywhere met with at the hands of the rulers and people of that country. Both at Bombay and at Calcutta your Excellency, as representative of the Nizam, by every possible expression in your power, evinced your desire to do honour to the Heir Apparent of the British Crown. But your energy and talents have not been exclusively devoted to this country's interests. The subjects of the Nizam, whose important Dominions, as large territorially as France, extend from the Bombay presidency on the one side to the Madras presidency on the other, have been materially benefited and elevated by your enlightened administration and that of your Co-Regent, the Amir-i-Kabir. Roads have been constructed and railways introduced; irrigation works have been renewed or created, and water supplies to the chief cities provided on a scale which would create astonishment in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great metropolis. Schools have also been founded and education fostered; justice in fact as well as in name has been secured to the people, while more important perhaps than all else, the fiscal administration has been so reformed that the natives have been rescued from the terrible oppression which invariably attends the raising of revenue by a system of farming the taxes. As the ever-faithful friend to the British Government, as the enlightened administrator of a great

country in alliance with our gracious Sovereign, and in the hope and belief that international courtesies and reciprocal recognition of worthy actions will draw closer the bonds of amicable relationship between our countrymen and the native rulers of India, this corporation, the first in the Empire, offers to your Excellency the highest compliment it can bestow, and I now beg your acceptance accordingly of the right hand of fellowship, and present to you the illuminated copy of the resolution of this Court. A casket suited to its reception is in course of preparation by direction of this Honourable Court. The period, however, of your Excellency's visit is too brief to enable its completion in a manner worthy of your acceptance; it will therefore be forwarded to your Excellency on your return to India. His Lordship in the chair, his brethren the Aldermen, and every member of this Court concur with me in the expression of a heartfelt desire that you may speedily and entirely recover from your recent accident, that you may safely reach your own country, and be long spared to benefit your fellow-countrymen by your wise administration."

Sir Salar Jung, in reply, spoke as follows:—"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—In accepting at your hands the honorary Freedom of the City of London I am deeply conscious of the very high distinction which you have conferred upon me, and I beg to offer you my most sincere expressions of gratitude. It is a matter of peculiar satisfaction to me to learn the high value you attach to the loyalty of my

master, the Nizam, as one of the independent Native Princes of India who are the allies of Her Majesty, a closer intimacy with whom the city of London expresses a desire to cultivate. While appreciating your special recognition of the staunch alliance of His Highness the Nizam at a time of trial, I, who chanced from my position at the time to become the instrument for exhibiting the qualities of a faithful ally, feel that I am placed under peculiar obligation to this great city for being made the recipient of such a high mark of distinction, one which, I think, cannot fail to encourage my contemporaries in India, whose efforts, like my own, are directed to the performance of loyal and honourable duty. I am much gratified to have the opportunity of assuring you in this place that since the time when the connexion between the British Government and His Highness the Nizam was first established, the one desire on the part of the rulers of the State and their Ministers has been to maintain the alliance in every way in their power; and I have full confidence that this alliance, which has existed for more than a century, will not only be maintained in the future as heretofore, but that, as you rightly observe, the bonds of amicable relationship between the people of England and India will be daily strengthened. The facilities of communication now existing between the two countries, the ever-increasing interest in India and its people which I find here on all sides, must infallibly give rise to fresh and more intimate sympathies, and as these increase, so must our alliance be materially

strengthened. I am fully conscious both that the faithful performance of their engagements by the Princes of India has brought good results to themselves and to the British Empire, and that the visit of the Prince of Wales, and his unfailing courtesy towards all those with whom His Royal Highness was brought into contact, have contributed in an eminent degree to strengthen and perpetuate the loyalty and attachment of my countrymen to the British throne. I thank you for your kind mention of the small part performed at Bombay by a deputation representing the Nizam, and at Calcutta by myself, in the general endeavour to do honour to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. You have been so kind as to allude to the success which has attended the internal administration of the Nizam's dominions during my tenure of office, and to couple with my name that of my respected colleague, the Ameer-i-Kabir ; and while I am glad to take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the hearty co-operation of my colleagues, I must not omit to say that we have received most valuable assistance from some of the young noblemen of Haidarabad who are devoting their energies to the service of the State and who are now Ministers of various departments of the Nizam's Government. Among the most conspicuous I may mention the nephew of my colleague, Bashiru-d-Daula, my own nephew, Mukramu-d-Daula, Shumshir Jung, and Shahab Jung. As the means at our disposal increase for improving the government and in-

stitutions of the country to which you have made particular allusion, I hope that corresponding advantages will not be found wanting. In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I shall ever prize most highly the honour now conferred upon me, not merely because it is a distinction most complimentary in itself, but because it will convey to my countrymen, whether rulers, ministers, or those who may also be zealously working for the good of their people in other offices, the assurance that the public of this great country, no less than its Government, can cordially recognize their fidelity as allies and appreciate their labours as statesmen."

With this the ceremony was brought to a close; and Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the members of his suite, was escorted from the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor to the Mansion House, where a select company had been invited to meet His Highness at a *déjeûner* which was served in the Egyptian Hall. The whole way from the Guildhall to the Mansion House was lined by an excited but well-behaved crowd, anxious to catch a glimpse of the great Indian, and the reception accorded to Sir Salar Jung must have been extremely gratifying to him. The Company invited to the *déjeûner* numbered about 300.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The health of the Queen," said the toast possessed an especial interest on that occasion, as he was entertaining Sir Salar Jung, one of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects, and who would join cordially in drinking to the health of Her Majesty the Queen, the Empress of India.

The Lord Mayor, after giving "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," proposed the toast of the day, "The health of Sir Salar Jung," and, in doing so, said they must all feel that Sir Salar Jung was one of the most important men of the day, important in his own country to a degree beyond all precedent, a wise, intelligent, penetrating man, of whom all his countrymen might be proud. In the days when all Europe shuddered as to the result of the Indian Mutiny, when it was important that every person possessing power, that every Minister possessing influence, should declare for the British Government, His Excellency, without hesitation, and with all that foresight which has at all times distinguished him, declared at once for the British Government, and by so doing did much towards bringing about a settlement of the difficulty. He would return to India with the full knowledge of the great respect with which all Her Majesty's Indian subjects were entertained, and the feeling that we looked to him as a man of the future destined to take a prominent part in the government of the great Empire to which we owed so much. His Lordship concluded by referring to the accident which Sir Salar Jung met with while in Paris, expressing a hope of speedy recovery.

Sir Salar Jung in reply said :—"My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I trust, in the first place, that you will excuse my addressing you while seated, as it would be extremely inconvenient for me in my present state to stand, as

I have not yet sufficiently recovered from my injuries to do so. I do not know how to thank you sufficiently for the honour and kindness you have done me to-day, and for the kind expressions, my Lord Mayor, which you have uttered. I take this opportunity of thanking you further for your kindly reference to the fact that my Sovereign and myself were able to perform the duties of an ally in 1857, and at the same time I cannot help saying that at all times and on every occasion I have met with the greatest kindness from every Englishman, and particularly since my arrival in this country, for which, and especially for the kindness I have experienced within the city of London, I have to tender my thanks. When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in India he was kind to both rich and poor, and all felt the greatest gratitude to him, and that was one of the reasons why I determined to pay a visit to this country. Allow me again to thank you, and while hoping that you will excuse this brief speech, I have to ask you to join me in drinking the health of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, my kind and obliging hosts, and I will ask you to drink the toast with three cheers."

On July 26th His Excellency received deputations from the Manchester Corporation and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at his residence in Piccadilly.

The Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation of Manchester, stated that they all deeply regretted His Excellency's inability to receive their welcome in their own city; and that the

address now to be presented had been adopted with unanimity. Sir Joseph Heron, Town Clerk of Manchester, then read the following address of the City Council :—

"To His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Haidarabad. May it please your Excellency,—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the city of Manchester desire most cordially to welcome your Excellency, and to express the gratitude entertained by this Council, in common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, for the invaluable and distinguished services which in times past were rendered by your Excellency to this country, and also the great disappointment and the deep regret felt that the state of your Excellency's health has prevented your paying, as anticipated, a visit to this city."

Sir Salar Jung read the following reply :—" Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Gentlemen,—I beg to tender you my most cordial thanks for the very kindly sentiments contained in the address with which you have honoured me, and to express to you the great regret which I feel at having been prevented by the shortness of my stay in England, and by the accident which has impeded my movements, from paying a visit to the city of Manchester, which I had fully purposed doing when I made up my mind to visit England. It would have afforded me the greatest interest to have seen so important a centre of commercial industry. I shall ever esteem it one of the most fortunate events of my life that I should have been, during a critical

period in the history of the British Empire in India, in a position to prove the sincerity of the Nizam's Government to Her Majesty, and I am glad to think that one of the results of my visit to this country may be to cement the ties which already bind the Dominions of the Nizam with those of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India."

Mr. Ashworth addressing His Excellency said :—" Your Excellency has heard from the municipal authorities their address congratulating you on your arrival in England, and regretting your having been unable to receive their welcome in Manchester. We appear as the representatives of the commerce of Manchester, and we cannot the less regret your inability to visit that city because the commerce of Lancashire is so closely interwoven with the industries and commerce of India. Therefore we regret that you were accidentally prevented from coming to see the sources from which so much industry and commerce has grown. We have, however, adopted an address embodying the unanimous feeling of the members of the Chamber of Commerce regarding your Excellency."

Mr. Browning, the Secretary, then read the following address :

"To His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Haidarabad. May it please your Excellency,—We, the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, beg to offer your Excellency a hearty welcome to this country, and we sincerely regret the

unfortunate incident which has rendered you unable to visit Manchester, which place, if your tour had been extended to the provinces, your Excellency would doubtless, in its connection with the cotton manufacture, have been interested in visiting. The relations existing between the staple industry of Lancashire and the cotton-growing districts of India furnish a community of interests bestowing mutual benefits, and in this connection your Excellency will be aware of the profound interest which this Chamber and the people of Lancashire take in the prosperity of India. It has been the aim of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to avail itself of all opportunities for the development of the natural productions of the soil of India, and at the same time to promote industrial and commercial pursuits among the people. We desire cordially to acknowledge the services to your Excellency, in your capacity of Prime Minister to the vast province of Haidarabad, as a fellow-worker in the same direction; and we rejoice in the opportunity which your visit to this country has afforded us of testifying to you personally our admiration of the firmness and wisdom of your government, which, while it has received the approval of Europeans, has established your claim to the lasting gratitude of the native population. We look forward with hopeful anticipation that the example of your administration may be followed by the native princes in the other provinces of India, that thereby law and order may be maintained, trade and commerce promoted, and the native cultivator secured in

the possession of the fruits of his industry. We trust that your health may be speedily restored to you, and that your valuable life may be prolonged to the increasing benefit and substantial advantage of your fellow-countrymen."

Sir Salar Jung, in reply, said:—'Mr. President and Gentlemen,—It has given me great satisfaction to receive the address you have had the goodness to present to me. I cordially reciprocate the regret you are kind enough to express at the unfortunate circumstance which has rendered it impossible for me to pay a visit to Manchester, the more so as it would have afforded me an opportunity of offering to you in your own city my personal assurances of the lively interest which I feel in the industry of the city of Manchester as a centre which is connected in a special manner with the Nizam's Dominions. I am keenly aware of the importance of developing the cultivation of cotton in the Dominions, and in the future I shall gladly give my attention to fostering the increase of this production by introducing such improvements in its cultivation as the latest experience may suggest. While the administration of such a territory as that of the Nizam in these days of progress cannot but be attended with difficulties in the development of its resources in order to meet the requirements of modern civilization, I yet hope that my efforts in this respect may bear favourable comparison with the past. I believe that the strongest ties which can bind nations together arise from a community of interests, and that those relations which are

based on the friendly intercourse that springs from a common industry are the most permanent in results. Holding these views, and feeling as I do that the future prosperity of the Nizam's Dominions must materially depend on the existing relations with this country being confirmed and strengthened, I shall return to India gratified with the assurance which your address conveys to me that I have in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a hearty and cordial ally."

Sir Salar Jung, after a stay of two months in England, during which he had won the esteem and regard of all who came in contact with him, left for the Continent. It was remarked at the time that no native of India had ever won such golden opinions from London Society as Sir Salar had during his sojourn. "He was entertained by the highest in the land, and yet his success does not seem to turn his head in any way. The house he hired for the occasion; his servants, and the whole establishment have been kept up on an almost princely scale, but without the slightest ostentation or attempt at vulgar show. His manner is so like that of a well-bred English gentleman that many people cannot understand how or where a native of India who has never been in England can have picked up what seems to have been a kind of second nature with Sir Salar."

His Excellency left London for Paris on his return journey on July 31st. He remained in the French capital for two days, during which time, wrote the *Times'* correspondent :—"He has been able to take a glance at the principal sights, and to get an

idea of the city which Victor Hugo has baptized 'the brain of the world.' Sir Salar Jung, who is gifted with a real power of observation, does not appear to have thought the ambitious metaphor of the French poet justified. He had been much struck with the severe aspect and the incessant activity of London, which has left in his mind the recollection of the capital of a people with a steady destiny, while Paris seemed to him to have been created for pleasure rather than for enduring and serious enterprises. Nevertheless, like all foreigners, he was struck by the marvels of the capital of France, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées, the Bridges, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Bois de Boulogne. On August 2nd His Excellency visited, among other buildings, Nôtre Dame, where he was much struck by one of the persons charged with exhibiting what is called the 'treasure,' showing him the coronation robe of the First Emperor, and adding 'This is the robe Napoleon I. wore at his coronation, and which the Emperor Napoleon IV., at present in England, will wear when he comes over to his coronation.' 'One must never say this or that will occur, nor call any one King who cannot dwell in his own country,' replied Sir Salar philosophically. He seemed much interested in the adventures of the Colonne Vendôme. The justice of his observations during his excursions struck everybody with him. In the evening he went to the Opera and witnessed with great interest the representation of *La Juive*. He admired, above all, the magnificent staircase,

which is the chief charm of the building. It was very interesting to see, on the one hand, the Indian Minister and his suite, with sustained attention, following the vicissitudes in the complicated libretto with which it was attempted to explain the thread of the story to them, while, on the other, it was precisely themselves on whom the principal attention of the public was fixed, giving rise to the strangest and most diverting suppositions. For instance, behind Sir Salar Jung some one said he was an Oriental prince who had revolted, escaped from Turkish captivity and been wounded in doing so. Many other such solutions, of more or less ingenious absurdity, were made."

On the 3rd of August Sir Salar and his suite left Paris travelling viâ Mont Cenis to Turin, Milan and Brindisi, where they embarked on the 8th, arriving at Bombay on the 24th of August, after an absence from India of four months and a half. As Sir Salar, who had not quite recovered from the effects of his accident, was helped over the side of the P. and O. steamer in Bombay harbour the crew manned the yards and cheered him—a demonstration in which all the passengers joined. In connection with this incident it is worth mentioning that on the voyage home the steamer conveying Sir Salar and his suite passed a troopship. As soon as the soldiers and sailors knew who was on board of her they swarmed on to the deck and into the rigging, and "three cheers for Salar Jung, the Saviour of India," was the cry followed by such hurrahs as only Englishmen can give. While in Bombay

His Excellency received an address from the Anjuman-i-Islam congratulating him on his safe return to India. He left Bombay on the 24th, reaching Haidarabad the next day, where he was received with the liveliest demonstrations of affection by all classes.

In December 1876, His Highness the Nizam left for Delhi to be present at the Imperial Proclamation on the 1st of January 1877, and Sir Salar Jung and a large suite of Haidarabad nobles went in attendance upon the young Prince. It is no secret that the Minister was hurt at the treatment he received at Delhi, and there can therefore be no harm in briefly alluding to the circumstances which led to the manifestation of the displeasure of the Government of India towards him, especially as they were made public at the time. While in England in the middle of 1876 he had obtained the permission of the Secretary of State to make a fresh representation to the Government regarding the restoration of Berar. After his return to India a paper, reiterating the claims of the Nizam for its restoration, was drawn up and forwarded to the Resident by whom it was transmitted to the Government of India. It seems probable that the nobleman, then at the head of the Government, thought the moment for pressing the claim inopportune, and, consequently, when Sir Salar visited Delhi in attendance on His Highness he was made to feel that he had offended. Sir Salar was deeply hurt. In the same year Nawab Shamsu-l-Umara Bahadur, the Co-Regent, died, and

was succeeded in his titles as well as in the position he had occupied in the Government of the State by his half-brother, Nawab Vikaru-l-Umara. Later on, Sir Salar was compelled by the Government of India to dismiss his Private Secretary, Mr. Oliphant, on grounds which need not be discussed here. From the beginning of 1877, to the time when Sir Steuart Bayley took charge of the Residency in 1881, the relations between Sir Salar Jung and the British representative in Haidarabad continued unpleasant and strained. It was by far the most trying period of his life, though, happily for him, it was not of long duration. With the arrival of Lord Ripon in India, and the appointment of Sir Steuart Bayley, a new leaf was turned as regarded the policy of the Government of India towards Haidarabad, and Sir Salar Jung was restored to full confidence and favour. A couple of weeks before his death he received a fresh proof of this in a free and cordial expression on the part of the Government of India of their unbounded confidence in his loyalty and integrity. The writer of this Memoir never saw Salar Jung so gratified or so full of sentiments of devotion and gratitude to the Paramount Power as at the moment when he read the letter embodying the above expressions.

The Famine which prevailed in Southern India in this year was severely felt in His Highness's Dominions. From its first appearance the Minister put forth all his energies to meet the calamity. Relief works and poor houses were

opened in all the districts in which distress appeared, and so successfully was it combated that it is believed the number of deaths from actual starvation was but small. The famine is so recent and its history so well known, and the reports published on it by His Highness's Government are so complete, that it is unnecessary to make more than a passing allusion to it here.

In 1880 the Minister proceeded to Aurangabad where he met the Resident, Sir Richard Meade, and a pleasant week was spent in visits to Daulatabad, Raoza and Ellora. At the conclusion of the visit Sir Richard Meade wrote the following letter to His Excellency :—

"Now that I understand we have finished all that your Excellency wished me to see in connection with the affairs here, I think I may assure you in this way of the very great gratification that has been afforded me by this opportunity of observing their condition and working.

"The state of the buildings and the general character of the manner in which the work is carried on, so far as can be gathered from all that came before me, are in every respect excellent, and reflect much credit on the officials in whose hands the control of the works lay.

"The work and records of the Survey Department appeared to me to be admirable, and to leave nothing to be desired, and the care that has been bestowed on everything connected with this department was very striking.

"The Settlement operations are of course quite distinct from the Survey work, but I gathered that they are being conducted with equal care.

"I will only add that the state of the offices is worthy of the grand site in which they are located, and that it was a real pleasure to visit them."

In December 1881 the Co-Regent Nawab Shamsu-l-Umara died, and as no successor was appointed, Sir Salar remained sole Regent and administrator.

In the hot weather of 1882 the Minister paid a brief visit to Simla to discuss certain proposed administrative reforms in the Haidarabad State with the Viceroy, and also to arrange about His Highness the Nizam's visit to England in the present year. This was His Excellency's first visit to the summer head-quarters of the Government of India. Although his stay was a brief one, not exceeding eight days, he left behind him that pleasant impression which he never failed to create in the minds of all who came in contact with him. From the Viceroy and Lady Ripon downwards, all were delighted with his sincerity and that charm of manner which was peculiarly his own. He left Simla, having made a host of new friends.

The contemplated reforms alluded to above had occupied the earnest attention of the Minister for some months previous to his visit to Simla. The scheme embraced a general re-organization of all the departments of the State. Prior to

his departure to occupy a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council in April of that year, Sir Steuart Bayley had gone into all the details of the scheme, and had given them his most hearty and cordial appreciation. The following translation of portions of the notification published in the Haidarabad Government Gazette in November last, announcing the introduction of the new system, gives the principal outlines of the scheme, which was Sir Salar's last, and in some respects greatest, undertaking for the benefit of the State.

After recapitulating the previous reforms introduced from time to time, and pointing out the necessity for further administrative improvements, the notification proceeds as follows :—

"It is therefore notified for public information that the following changes have been made in the existing system of administration :—

1st.—That the offices of the Sadru-l-Mahams (Ministers) are amalgamated with those of Madaru-l-Maham (Prime Minister) and the posts of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and other establishments connected with them are hereby abolished. The Sadru-l-Mahams shall in future, by virtue of their offices, be styled Muinu-l-Mahams, and shall have the following Departments in their charge :—

I. Departments in charge of the Judicial Muinu-l-Maham.
   1. Civil Courts.
   2. Criminal Courts.
   3. Jails.

II. Departments in charge of the Revenue and Financial Muinu-l-Maham.

1. Land Revenue.
2. Abkari.
3. Customs.
4. Survey and Settlement.
5. Forests.
6. Inam.
7. Watandari Successions.
8. Stamp Department.
9. Petty works and repairs in connection with irrigation.
10. Accounts Department.
11. Treasury.
12. Preparation of the Financial Statement.
13. The Mint.
14. Postal Department.
15. Compilation of the General Administration Report.

III. Departments in charge of the Police Muinu-l-Maham.

1. Police.
2. Village Police.

IV. Departments in charge of the Miscellaneous Muinu-l-Maham.

1. Medical Department.
2. Educational.
3. Municipalities.

4. Public Works.
5. Engineering College.
6. Geology.
7. Coal Fields.
8. Workshops and Stores.
9. Gazetteer.
10. Translation Department.
11. Government Printing Press.

2nd.—A Legal Secretary and Adviser to the Minister has been appointed to revise and reform laws, rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the Judicial, Police and Jail Departments, and to give advice on general legal questions.

3rd.—The preparation of statements showing the condition of the country, the supervision of the working of Mint, Post Office, Stamps Account and General Office, Treasury, Revenue Survey and Settlement, and the preparation of the Budget and the General Administration Report will be carried on by the Minister's Revenue Office.

4th.—To superintend the revenue affairs of the State a Revenue Board has been appointed with powers superior to those of all Revenue Officers. The general administration of revenue, the supervision of the working of all revenue offices and the appointments, transfer and selection of officers of a certain class have been entrusted to it. The Board will have no power to interfere with the office of the Commissioner of Revenue Survey and Settlement, or the Stamp Office. Both of these depart-

ments will be under the direct supervision of the Minister's Revenue Office.

5th.—In order to lessen the interference of the offices of the Sadru-l-Maham and Madaru-l-Maham in the working of the Judicial Department, it has been proposed to appoint a Supreme Council to hear appeals from the decisions of the High Court. The Supreme Council will be composed of the Minister or his Assistant as President or Vice-President as the occasion may require, a few educated nobles of the State and officers of high standing as members. The Legal Secretary will be the permanent Vice-President of the Committee, and will in the first instance receive appeals and issue final orders with the sanction of the Committee.

6th.—The powers of the Majlis-i-Alia (High Court) have been recast and greater latitude has been allowed to them in the promotion, appointment and selection of officers of a certain standing.

7th.—Munsifs, Sadr Munsifs and Mir Adils are to be appointed in Talukas, Districts and Divisions respectively to decide civil cases. They will be placed under the Majlis-i-Alia.

8th.—The Judicial Office of the Minister will exercise the same powers in the Judicial, Police and Jail Departments which it has done heretofore, except that all legal questions from the subordinate officers will be referred to the Legal Secretary as laid down in para. 7.

9th.—The Haidarabad as well as the District Municipal Committees, the Gazetteer Office, the Mosques and other Mussalman places of worship, the Translation Department, the Government Press, the Medical and the Educational Departments will be placed in charge of the Miscellaneous Secretary, who will exercise the powers of the Director of Public Instruction until the appointment of an Education Committee or a Director of Public Instruction.

10th.—The appointment of the Police Sadru-l-Maham to be the Police Assistant to the Minister will necessitate the appointment of an Inspector-General of District Police. The District Jails will also be placed in his charge. The office of Divisional Inspectors of Police will be abolished, they being no longer considered necessary. The Inspector-General will have no authority over the City or Suburban Police (which are to be amalgamated) and the City Jails.

11th.—The controlling officers of the Criminal Courts will exercise greater powers than heretofore in the control and criminal branch of the Police Department. But the internal administration and discipline of the police force will rest exclusively with the Inspector-General.

12th.—On the abolition of the office of the Miscellaneous Sadru-l-Maham the Secretary to the Sadru-l-Maham in the Public Works Department will be designated Assistant Secretary to the Minister in that Department, and, as heretofore, will exercise control over the Public Works Department.

Three officers have been appointed with instructions to make periodical inspection tours in the districts in order to supervise and report on the working of the Department and to remedy any defects that they may find in it. The offices of the Assistant Secretary to the Minister Public Works Department and the Assistant Secretary to the Sadru-l-Maham Public Works Department are to be abolished.

The Residency Surgeon will be the controlling officer of the Medical Department and Medical Stores, and will correspond with the Minister through the Miscellaneous Secretary. The abolition of the office of the Miscellaneous Minister has rendered the Education Secretariat unnecessary, but the directorate will remain as it is, and, as mentioned above, will be under the Miscellaneous Secretary until the appointment of an Education Committee or a Director of Public Instruction. For the management of the City Municipality, a Municipal Committee and Municipal Inspector have been appointed. District Municipalities will have their own committees under the control of Sadr Talukdars. The allotment of allowances to Mosques and other religious buildings will be controlled by the Municipal Committees.

13th.—The changes proposed in the various Departments, Offices, and Municipalities mentioned in this notification will come into force from the date of the publication of this notification so far as they are ready for introduction. The details of the

re-organization scheme for other Departments will be worked out as soon as possible.

14th.—Although, in the notification dated 10th Rabiu-l-Avval 1299 H., principles have been laid down with reference to the appointment and promotion of Government officers and servants according to seniority and merit, under the new organization steps have been taken to place these principles on the soundest possible foundation. As regards appointments and promotions in the various office establishments, that is left entirely to the opinion of the heads of the offices themselves; but as regards officers, their promotion from one grade to another is made dependent on their own merits, provided their superior officer certifies to their ability and good behaviour. When, however, the highest grade in any particular class of appointments has been reached by an officer, his further promotion will not merely rest on seniority, but will have to be supported by special claims on the score of distinguished services or exceptional qualifications. With reference to the appointments of officers, those in the lower grades, such as Tehsildars and others of similar rank, will be nominated in the first instance by the District and Divisional Officers, and their nomination will have to be sanctioned and confirmed by the Board of Revenue and the Government respectively. As regards higher officers, such as second and third class Talukdars and others of similar official status, their nomination will be made by the Board of Revenue and sanctioned by the Government.

Officers higher than those last mentioned will be selected and appointed by the Government exclusively.

15th.—A character and service book will be kept in each office for subordinate officials, and a civil list of all officers with particulars respecting their services, &c., will be published periodically.

16th.—The Government has always considered it a point of extreme importance that the inhabitants of this State should receive education and training of a high order, and it has made strenuous efforts on all occasions to bring about this result. It has always earnestly desired that the rising generation generally, and the sons of the nobility and gentry in particular, should be so trained and brought up as to be able to take an active part in the government of the country. In order that this object may be attained, it has been decided, first, that those young men who have already received a liberal education shall now receive an official training in the various branches of the administration by being attached to some British Province where they will be afforded ample opportunities of gaining a knowledge of their duties, and secondly, that those whose education is incomplete or defective should be either sent to some suitable college in British territory or educated up to the necessary standard at Haidarabad. To supervise the education of these young men and everything connected with their training, a committee composed of respectable gentlemen and Government officers of high rank and

position has been appointed, and it will receive every kind of encouragement and support at the hands of the Government."

The scheme, which was subsequently slightly modified in some of its details, also received the warm support of Sir Steuart Bayley's successor, Mr. Jones, and its gradual introduction was commenced by His Excellency in November last by the appointment of a Revenue Board. Rules and Regulations based upon the principles laid down in the notification were drawn up for the re-organization of the different departments; some had received His Excellency's assent before he left for Aurangabad with His Highness, in January of the present year.

In that month His Highness accompanied by His Excellency and a suite of nobles, set out on a visit to Aurangabad. Raichur and Kulbarga, both cities of historical renown, were first visited, and a brief stay made at each, after which the party proceeded to Aurangabad viâ Ahmednagar, returning to the Capital towards the end of January. While on tour the Minister was at considerable pains to give His Highness as much information as possible regarding the revenue and general administration of the State, and at each place visited the officials were invited to explain in detail to the young Prince the working of the Departments under their control.

After returning to the Capital, Sir Salar was occupied in making arrangements for the forthcoming tour of His Highness to Europe. It had been arranged that the Nizam should leave Bombay on the 6th April, spending some weeks on the Continent,

and arriving in England about the 20th of May. Preparations for the tour were going forward, lists of the nobles and others who were to form His Highness's suite had been prepared, passages per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes* were about to be engaged, and there seemed every prospect of a pleasant holiday in Europe and England for His Highness and his guardian, when the event happened which plunged all Haidarabad into the deepest sorrow.

On the 5th of February Duke John of Mecklenburg Schwerin arrived at the Residency on a brief visit, and Sir Salar with the generous hospitality for which he was so well-known, made arrangements to show him all the sights of Haidarabad, winding up with a grand banquet in his honour. The latter however had to be curtailed owing to the death of the Begum of Nawab Shamsu-l-Umara, a daughter of his late Highness Afzulu-d-Daula. The party was restricted to sixty, and was to have taken place on the night of February 8th. On the evening of the day previous the Minister and his guest visited Mir Alam Tank, where they and a party of ladies and gentlemen, who had been invited to meet the Duke, spent a pleasant hour in sailing about the lovely lake. Sir Salar returned to his palace, and after dinner, as was his wont, worked till nearly midnight, and then retired to rest. At about two in the morning he was seized with an illness, which his medical attendants pronounced to be cholera. His condition at first was not such as to excite much alarm, and his sons after visiting him early in the morning w

out to his Villa at Sarur Nagar, where the Duke was to meet them to take part in a panther hunt.

By eight or nine o'clock on the morning of the 8th, His Excellency's condition was much worse. He bore his sufferings with great patience, and did not appear to think that his illness was of a very dangerous character, as for some time he declined to postpone the dinner party which was to take place that evening, saying that his sons would be there if he had not recovered sufficiently to receive his guests in person. As the day wore on, however, it became evident that his recovery was doubtful. His weakness increased, and his voice sunk almost to a whisper. In the afternoon the Residency Surgeon was sent by the Resident to see him, and remained till the last. Mr. Jones also drove to the palace as soon as he heard of the Minister's serious illness, but did not see His Excellency, as it was feared an interview might be attended with bad results to him.

In the afternoon, when the fact of the Minister's danger first became generally known, the court-yard in front of the palace was blocked up with the carriages of those who came to make inquiries. Hundreds of the humbler classes came on foot and hung about the entrances, asking with anxious faces if it was really true that the Nawab Sahib, as he was always called, was seriously ill. The passages leading to the room in which he lay were crowded with State officials, who eagerly scanned the physician's face each time he came

from the room to report the changes of his condition. By five o'clock in the evening all hope of his recovery was abandoned, and at twenty-five minutes past seven he breathed his last.

The news that the great Minister was no more was at first received by those assembled in the court-yard and outside the palace with incredulity, but when the sight of the weeping relations, friends and attendants forced the melancholy truth upon them, there rose one great cry of sorrow from all, and gradually a deep silence, broken only by the sobs of those who wept, stole over the palace and its surroundings. As the news spread through the city, men and women mourned as for the loss of a dear relation, for to many of them he had filled the place of one. His Highness the Nizam, when told of the fatal termination of the Minister's illness, burst into tears, refusing to be comforted. Those who visited the city that night describe it as wearing the appearance of a city of the dead. There was no life, no noise, no bustle in the streets. But few people were about, and those that were, looked like men stricken with some sudden and most terrible calamity. All that night and for days after Haidarabad was clothed in sorrow, such as it had never known before, for the death of him who had been the guiding star of the fortunes of the State for nearly a third of a century. In the morning the sullen boom of the minute guns from the British Cantonments at Sekanderabad and Bolarum announced the melancholy news there.

The funeral started from the palace at about nine o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and as the melancholy procession proceeded slowly through the streets the immense crowds of sobbing and wailing people proved how deep was the affection of all for him. At the casements above, the women beat their bosoms and uttered shrill cries of sorrow, below in the procession rugged-featured Arabs, Rohillas, Pathans and others who had known his bounty wept bitterly for their benefactor, and around all was a sobbing, surging crowd. His Highness, who was visibly affected, also witnessed the passage of the procession. As the funeral passed slowly through the streets, headed by elephants from which money and cakes were distributed to the poor, it was joined by thousands, and by the time the Daira Mir Momin, the burial ground of the family, was reached, it was considerably over a mile in length. Everybody was on foot, and many were bare-headed. The cemetery was reached at half-past ten o'clock, at which hour the minute guns from Chadarghat began to peal forth. As the body was laid in the grave there was a fresh outbreak of sorrow from the vast crowd assembled in the cemetery and the roads leading to it. The Troops present fired three volleys of musketry over the open grave, and the great assembly then slowly melted away.

On the third day after the burial the members of the deceased Minister's family as well as great numbers of the city people visited the grave for the performance of certain ceremonies, and

also to place flowers and wreaths upon it. So anxious, however, were the people to possess some memento of him they had lost, that on the day after the ceremony not a flower was left, many even took small pinches of earth from the grave to treasure up as a remembrance of him whom they should see no more, or to use it as a charm to heal the sick. Vast crowds still continue to visit his resting-place morning and evening, prayers are offered, and even petitions are placed on his tomb; by some it is believed he is not dead, and many other touching instances might be cited of the great affection borne towards him by all classes who will long mourn

"For the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

The Daira Mir Momin, or Mir Momin's burial ground, which is the Minister's resting-place, is situated near the Mir Jumla Tank, constructed by the great Kutub Shahi Minister of that name, in the eastern quarter of the city. Mir Momin was a famous Shia saint who came to Haidarabad from Kerbella, about two hundred and thirty years ago, in the reign of Abdulla Kutub Shah, the last but one of the kings of Golkonda. He is said to have brought some of the sacred earth of Kerbella with him, and to have consecrated the graveyard for the interment of Shias. The Mir's tomb, which is almost the only domed one in the cemetery, is situated a short distance to the right of the entrance gate. It contains his remains, and the books which he studied and wrote during his life are buried

beside him. Beyond the Mir's tomb the ground is covered on all sides to a considerable distance with graves, some with headstones and inscriptions in Arabic and Persian, others with polished granite slabs, and many with nothing to distinguish them from the common earth. Both Shias and Sunnis are now buried here. Beyond the great expanse of tombs lies the family burial place of the Minister. It is walled off from the rest of the cemetery, and is entered by a small gateway to the right of which is a prayer-room and small court-yard. Beyond this on a raised terrace, reached by a small flight of steps, are the tombs of the family. His Excellency's resting place lies to the right of the platform and next to the grave of his grandmother. Then come the graves of Seraju-l-Mulk his uncle, and Muniru-l-Mulk his grandfather; there are also a number of other tombs of members of the family on the same platform. The majority are without headstone or ornament of any description. The tomb of Mir Alam, the Minister's great grandfather, lies without the enclosure. The terrace is sheltered by large shady trees, through which the rays of the sun rarely penetrate. Mullahs read the Koran night and day over his resting-place, and assist in the devotional exercises of the crowds who come to visit and pray at his grave. Over it is suspended a great bundle of petitions, brought by those who beg for his intercession above. Only a few days before his death, when driving past Mir Momin's necropolis, he is said to have remarked to his sons, pointing to the graveyard—"This is the

real resting-place of our race—we are only temporary sojourners elsewhere." This remark, which passed without comment at the time, has since recurred painfully to those who heard it now that he who made it has found a resting-place, all too soon, in its precincts.

On the day after the funeral the Resident paid visits of condolence to His Highness and Sir Salar's sons. On the 12th of February the Nawabs Mir Liak Ali and Saadut Ali attended a Durbar at the Nizam's Palace for the purpose of being presented with a mourning Khillat by His Highness. The young Prince's sorrow was so great that he quite broke down while placing the white shawls on their shoulders.

Telegrams, letters and addresses of condolence poured into Haidarabad for the sons of the deceased Minister from all parts of India and also England. His Excellency the Viceroy telegraphed a message from the Queen expressive of Her Majesty's grief at the intelligence, and also added an expression of his own sympathy. Telegrams of a similar nature were received from the Secretary of State, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Steuart Bayley, Maharajah Holkar (the town of Indore was in mourning for three days), and many others.

The news of Sir Salar's demise was published by the Government of India in the following Government Gazette Extraordinary, edged with a deep black border :—"With a feeling of deep regret the Governor General in Council

announces the death on the evening of the 8th instant from cholera of His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Regent and Minister of the Haidarabad State. By this unhappy event the British Government has lost an experienced and enlightened friend; His Highness the Nizam, a wise and faithful servant; and the Indian community, one of its most distinguished representatives." The following quotation, from a letter written by the Resident to the Government of India immediately after the Minister's death, shows how deeply his loss was felt by all classes:—

"I do not know how to express the concern and sorrow which Sir Salar Jung's death has caused to every one here. At present the sense of personal bereavement seems to outweigh the feeling of public loss. Every British officer who has had the honour of his acquaintance feels his death as he would that of a friend of many years. Those who had the pleasure to serve under him will mourn the kindest, the most considerate of masters. The British Government will lament the death of one whose loyalty and attachment to it, based as they were on an intelligent appreciation of the true interests of the Haidarabad State, were only second to his loyalty and attachment to his own Sovereign. Most of all His Highness, for whom Sir Salar Jung had so laboured, must grieve his loss. No master had ever a more devoted servant. It seems so hard that he should have passed away before he could see the Sovereign whose interests he had striven for on the throne."

The public offices, throughout the Dominions, were closed for three days, and the following Special Gazette was issued in Persian:—

"The Government of His Highness the Nizam announces with the deepest regret the death of Nawab Mukhtaru-l-Mulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., which sad event took place at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday the 29th Rabiu-l-Awul 1300, at the age of 56 years, His Excellency having been born in 1244 Hijree. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased nobleman, whose generosity, courage, justice, charity, kindness and modesty were known to all, whose faithfulness and attachment to his sovereign were unequalled, who was ever willing to sacrifice self for the well-being of his country and his fellow subjects, and who was conspicuous for his loyalty to both the British Government and that of His Highness, it is hereby directed that all public offices at Haidarabad shall be closed for a period of three days, from Saturday the 1st to Monday the 3rd. The offices in each District are to be closed for a similar period as soon as the mournful intelligence is received.

2. Whereas the arrangements for the administration of the Haidarabad State during His Highness's minority laid down in a letter from the Government of India, dated 9th January 1882, and approved by the Secretary of State in his despatch dated 10th February of the same year, have been brought to an end by the lamentable death of the late Madaru-l-Maham, and whereas it is expedient that

until such time as arrangements for the conduct of the Government during the remaining period of His Highness's minority shall be matured, the work of administration should be carried on by some experienced officer of high rank in the State, it has been arranged in communication with the Resident, and with the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, that Raja Rai Rayan Raja Narrayen Pershad Nirhandar Bahadur, Peshkar of the Haidarabad State, shall (without prejudice to the claims of any of the nobles of the State to be included in the arrangement about to be made for the conduct of the Government) temporarily take charge of the duties of the State, and carry on the administration in the manner in which it was carried on by the late Nawab Mukhtaru-l-Mulk. The said Raja will, during such time as the temporary arrangement hereby announced lasts, freely avail himself of the advice of the great nobles of the State who have promised to lend him their support.

3. All the Secretaries to Government in the various Departments will discharge their duties under the orders of the Peshkar, and their memos. (*rubkars*) will have the words "By order of Government" written upon them.

4. All the Government officials at Head-Quarters, as well as those in the districts, are hereby called upon to carry on their work as usual, and to discharge their duties towards the State to the utmost of their ability and with zeal and loyalty.

5. The Government feel sure that all officials, Jemadars and other servants of the State will do their best to carry on their share in the general work in such a manner that there may be no cause for complaint, and will so explain matters as to prevent the public in general and the subordinate officials from feeling disheartened or alarmed."

In addition to the messages and expressions of sympathy alluded to above, the whole of the Haidarabad nobles and all the upper classes paid visits of condolence to the deceased statesman's sons and have striven by every means in their power to soften the great calamity. Slight differences were forgotten in the general sorrow, and all united in paying tribute to the memory of one who during his lifetime was beloved by all. A movement to perpetuate his memory was spontaneously set on foot by the members of the Shumsu-l-Umara family. A public meeting for the same purpose, presided over by the Resident, was held on the 12th March. Mr. Jones, the Resident, who presided, paid the following tribute to Sir Salar's memory :—

" On the public career of the late Regent there is but little necessity for me or for any one of us to dwell long. His fame has transcended the limits of Haidarabad. Proofs of his high capacity and energy are all around us. His name has been inscribed on the rolls of India's great men. His resting-place will long be sacred to the people of this State. To him we may with slight alteration venture to apply the magnificent

aying of antiquity—'Of illustrious men the whole land the tomb.' The Haidarabad State is in a very real sense the tomb of its great Minister. We have met together to do honour to the memory of the friend as well as the statesman. Those of us who are Englishmen mourn for one who, while true to his religion and country, and ever feeling that his first duty was to his own sovereign, was for thirty years the loyal friend and often the trusted adviser of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, gave us his entire and devoted support at the time of danger, and has extended to us personally a thousand kindnesses. There is not a person in this room who could not recount some story illustrating his kindness of heart and immense courtesy. Himself of noble origin, he has set an example to Haidarabad which has done much to make society here something quite different to what it is anywhere else in India. He was emphatically, and in the best sense, and not merely by his official rank, the foremost gentleman in the place. His hospitality and liberality were, as we all know, unbounded. And equally remarkable was his liberality of thought. In no place in India are benevolent institutions of all creeds and denominations aided so largely and with such catholic impartiality. The great public services of the deceased Minister would take me too long to recount, and there are many here better able to describe his many-sided but altogether attractive personal character. I will only say that I shall always consider it an honour and privilege

to have been associated with him in the conduct of public affairs."

The time has not yet arrived for a critical estimate of the character and work of the great statesman Haidarabad has lost, but the author of this Memoir, who had the privilege of serving under him for many years, and of being constantly in his society both in private and public life, cannot close it without a few brief remarks on this subject. Nothing with him was ever hurried; no reform, however important, was carried out in hot haste. Railway speed did not suit his temperament, he preferred the slower movement of the old-world vehicles. His policy in theory as well as in practice may be described as having been one of a "wise and wary conservatism" in a sense almost convertible with "wise and wary liberalism." His abhorrence of extreme measures and revolutionary schemes was intense; and yet no man was less tenacious of old systems and exploded principles when he had once satisfied himself of their inefficacy. He advocated and religiously carried into practice a system of government by compromise and conciliation, which he carried almost to an extreme. One great advantage of this, however, was that every amelioration seemed to come of itself, and did not jar on the senses of the people as an innovation. Perhaps of all modern statesmen he made the greatest allowance in his calculations for the prejudices, religious and social, of those whom he governed. He never forced a reform down the throats of his

eople. He was often accused of undue leniency, but it nay perhaps be explained as much by a reference to this peculiarity in his policy as by considering the native kindness of his disposition.

In his personal relations he was eminently just, humane, and truthful. Perhaps few natives had a greater contempt for flatterers, and the tribe of parasites that finds food in many Oriental courts had no place in his establishments. Towards his relatives and friends he was affectionate in the extreme, and kind and considerate towards his subordinates. By taking a friendly interest in their private affairs, and by extending to them his sympathy and assisting them in their emergencies in every legitimate way in his power, he succeeded in attaching them to his person in a manner that has few precedents in any part of India. Of him it may truly be said that he endeavoured to give every man not only his due, but always much more than his due. He was extremely sensitive as regards the honour of his word, and people have sometimes taken advantage of this trait of character by straining a careless expression to serve their own object. He very seldom, however, pledged his word, and in this respect was habitually on his guard.

His intellectual peculiarities were a wonderfully retentive memory and a highly subtile and comprehensive understanding. He seemed to be able to analyse an argument or a character with equal ease. He possessed a shrewd knowledge of men and manners, and made use of it with almost unerring accuracy.

His conversation was easy and sensible, and he was able to enjoy a good joke as well as any other man. He had a quiet humour of his own, which gave him a quick apprehension of congruities and incongruities of character; but he never indulged in ridicule, for which such a knowledge placed in his hands most powerful instruments. He was moderately fond of poetry and pictures, and also of music, though he used often to remark that he could never scan a line or distinguish a note. Long acquaintance with him established the idea that he would have been a great mathematician if that had been the field of his choice. He was fond of history, but was fonder still of any study leading to practical results connected with State craft. He had no time, however, to spare for reading, being occupied in actual work from early morning till eleven o'clock at night. He transacted business through Secretaries, and centralisation was the great distinguishing feature of his administration.

The Minister's family belongs to the Shiah persuasion, as do many of the oldest nobility of Haidarabad. But personally Sir Salar Jung was perfectly free from all sectarianism and was a thorough liberal with respect to religion. He did not omit, however, any of the more binding injunctions of his religion, and it was very seldom that he neglected his daily prayers or the fasts prescribed to be observed in the month of Ramazan. He was fond of society, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to have a few English friends

to meet him at the breakfast or dinner-table and share his hospitality.

He has left two daughters and two sons, Mir Liak Ali Khan the elder, his father's successor, and Mir Saadut Ali Khan. The daughters have both been educated by a French governess, and are proficient in both Persian and English. Sir Salar's was the first instance in India of a Moslem noble getting his daughters brought up in European style. The sons were for some years taught by a private tutor until they commenced to attend the Nobles' School established in Chadarghat by the Minister a few years ago. They continued to be pupils of the institution until their departure for England last year. They are both accomplished and well-bred young men, and made a most favourable impression amongst their father's numerous English friends during their visit. The youngest, son, Saadut Ali, is a companion to His Highness the Nizam, and, until recently, still pursued his studies with the Prince.

Before concluding this Memoir it will be advisable to say a brief word regarding the future administration of the State. The preceding pages have shown what vast progress was made in the thirty years during which the Minister guided affairs. Yet he considered his work unfinished, and at the time of his death he was gradually introducing the scheme of which the outlines are given above. He had hoped to complete it and see it in working order before his departure for England, but it was ordained not to be. His sudden death temporarily

paralysed the whole of the administration, which had thus lost, with hardly a moment's warning, the guiding and controlling hand of him who had created it. The announcement, therefore, that the Government of India had decided to send a former Resident, the Honorable Sir Steuart Bayley, to assist Mr. Jones in constructing a new administration, was received with great satisfaction by all classes. Sir Steuart was known to have been a personal friend of the Minister, of whose great abilities as a statesman he was a warm admirer. The new re-organization scheme, too, had been critically examined and approved by him, and the general feeling was that under Sir Steuart Bayley's guidance administrative matters would be so arranged that the great work accomplished by Sir Salar Jung should be impaired as little as possible after his death. The result has proved that the popular expectations were not disappointed. After a stay of a little over a week, he prepared a scheme which received the sanction of the Government of India, and has the very great approval of all concerned.

Under this scheme the Peshkar, Rajah Rai Rayan, and Sir Salar's eldest son Nawab Mir Liak Ali Khan, Bahadur, have been created joint administrators. A Council of Regency, which will occupy the place of the former Co-Regent, has also been established, and H. H. the Nizam made President. The ordinary executive work of the Government is carried on by the joint administrators, the Council being consulted

only on questions relating to *Khillats*, Jaghirs, Palace affairs, Court ceremonials, and all matters concerning the welfare of His Highness. With these measures it is hoped that administrative matters will proceed smoothly and satisfactorily on the lines previously laid down by the Minister, and that when his son Mir Liak Ali Khan succeeds to his father's position, he may follow his illustrious example, and continue to guide the State in its career of prosperity and good government towards the attainment of which Sir Salar Jung devoted the whole of his life.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE MINISTER'S LIFE AND CAREER.

THE sudden death of Sir Salar Jung at the early age of forty-nine will create a feeling of very general regret among all our English readers, while the news will be received by the native community with something like consternation. Ever since the age of nineteen, for the last thirty years that is, Sir Salar had been at the head of affairs in Hyderabad. In the course of that long period he reduced order out of chaos, until Hyderabad quite ceased to be a turbulent centre of disaffection. Since the time of the Mutiny, when his loyal energy did much to preserve Southern India to the British, we have heard nothing of intrigues against the Paramount Power. Internal intrigues there have been in plenty for place and power. But through good report and evil report Sir Salar Jung has held his own unruffled. Until the days of Lord Lytton he was always treated with the greatest confidence and esteem by the Government of India. But a Government that saw danger in every native newspaper could not allow the Prime Minister of a Native State to possess any independent opinions; and Sir Salar Jung had very strong opinions about the Berars.

For more than a quarter of a century he had laboured unremittingly in one direction, the restoration to the Nizam's Dominions of the most fertile districts of all, the Berars. At periods throughout his life the scheme was quite chimerical, but for the last year or two he seemed to have come within a measureable distance of its realization. That, at all events, was the general impression, strengthened by the warmth of his reception at Simla, and by the arrangements he was permitted to make for the official visit of the Nizam to England. It is not our business here to enter into the rights or wrongs of

the difficult "Berar Question." But it is impossible not to admire the single-mindedness and devotion with which a great native statesman made it the one thought and effort of his life to restore the State he served to its former wealth and importance. Personally he had nothing to gain by the change. His private life seems to have been one of extreme simplicity. Apart from the restoration of the Berars he had no ambitions. His position was already so high that it could not be improved, and it might have been rendered much more comfortable if he had permitted events to shape their course. If he had been a European statesman, the only word that can describe his conduct throughout is that of "patriotism," and a patriotism as devoted as that of Gambetta or Bismarck.

It is a hard end to a devoted career like this that Sir Salar Jung should have been suddenly cut off by cholera, so it is said, after an illness of twenty-four hours, and in the forty-ninth year of his age. He has died in the very prime of life, and, in view of the approaching majority of the Nizam, at a time when his talents and his vast experience would have been peculiarly useful.—*Times of India.*

THE death of Sir Salar Jung removes the foremost statesman and diplomatist that India has produced since the establishment of the British supremacy. It was his fortune to render at the outset of his career signal service to the Paramount Power in a moment of doubt and peril, and yet to enjoy the unimpaired confidence and respect of his own countrymen to a degree not surpassed by any native politician of his time. His strong individuality, the perfect balance of his faculties, the happy combination of caution and firmness, which enabled him to steer clear of dangers which would have wrecked a more impetuous or a weaker man, gave him an ascendancy in Hyderabad which no previous Minister had attained, although the difficulties he had to face were unusually trying and complicated.

It was undoubtedly the grand aim of Sir Salar Jung to crown his services to his sovereign by restoring to him the territory which had been assigned to Lord Dalhousie. The patriotic desire of the Minister in this matter was strengthened by the family pride of the man. In the diplomatic conflict which took place between the Minister and the Government of India on this matter some years ago, the merits of the question seemed to have been forgotten, or, to speak more correctly, were never discussed. The blunt attitude taken up by the Government on that occasion enabled Sir Salar to score a

moral diplomatic triumph which certainly did not further the purposes of the Government of India. In saying so we have no desire to pronounce an opinion on the merits of the Berars dispute, but merely chronicle an historical fact which the supporters of the Government policy would now be quite ready to admit. The friction engendered by this controversy brought about the incident connected with the inability of the young Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales. This will probably be fresh in most people's minds, and it is sufficient now to say that the patience and tact of Sir Salar enabled him once more to gain an advantage over the Foreign Office officials who had inconsiderately forced him into another contest. In the later incident connected with the appointment of a Co-Regent, Sir Salar exhibited his diplomatic astuteness by submitting gracefully to what he could not resist; and the subsequent course of events has fully rewarded him for his abnegation. A perfect understanding has latterly been established between the Nizam's Minister and the Paramount Power. The Berars question, it is true, has been formally barred from discussion until the coming of age of the Prince. Notwithstanding, however, the postponement of this question, a general impression seemed to have got about that a settlement had been arrived at in a sense more or less favourable to the Nizam. Whether this understanding, if understanding it were, was considered a settlement of the question, or merely formed a sort of verbal basis for future discussion, it is now needless to inquire. The aspect of affairs has been entirely changed by the death of the great administrator in whose judgment and rectitude the British Government could have placed reliance. It is hardly correct to speak of a successor to Sir Salar Jung. A man may be found to fill up the present administrative interregnum, and to carry on the Nizam's Government on the lines laid down by the deceased statesman; but Sir Salar Jung cannot be replaced. The void created by his death is such that no living native administrator could hope to fill it.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE announcement of the death of Sir Salar Jung will cause almost universal sorrow and regret, not only in India, but in the wider circles of English political life where his great ability as a statesman and administrator had long been recognised. Hyderabad can ill-afford to lose its Prime Minister just at a time when the Nizam is about to assume control of the affairs of the State, while the loss to the Mahomedan community of India and to the Indian Government is one which cannot fail to make itself severely

felt. To Sir Salar Jung were due the peaceful state of the Nizam's dominions and the great improvements in the administration of the most important Mahomedan State in India; and for his hand to be withdrawn from the reins of government at the present juncture is a heavy misfortune alike to the Nizam and to the people over whom he rules. There is no one available to fill the late Prime Minister's place, and the intrigues which are sure to follow his death may seriously interfere with the good government of the State. The Nizam may, however, rest assured that the British Government will do their utmost to aid him in overcoming any difficulties which may rise, and to repair so far as lies in their power the loss which he has sustained in the death of his loyal and high-minded Minister.—*Pioneer.*

By the unexpected death of Sir Salar Jung, India loses its greatest statesman. Since 1853, Hyderabad has been fortunate in retaining the services of this able Minister; and the Indian Government has often esteemed itself equally fortunate in being able to rely on the friendliness of one whose powers for good or ill were so great. Much depended, during the Mutinies, on the attitude of the Nizam; and the Nizam's resolution to stand by the sovereign power was, to a very great extent, due to the advice of his Minister. When in 1867 a misunderstanding arose between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung, which threatened to lead to an open rupture, our Resident at Hyderabad, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, expressed his strong opinion that the removal of Sir Salar Jung might plunge the State into anarchy. In this view the Governor-General concurred.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

On Thursday night there passed away a man who stood foremost amongst the natives of India, and whose peculiar and distinguishing merit it was to act for more than a quarter of a century as a strong bulwark of order and tranquillity. The death of the great Minister of Hyderabad Sir Salar Jung, a few weeks only before the youthful Nizam will assume the administration of the Hyderabad State, may be regarded almost in the light of a calamity. Sir Salar Jung, though of late years he had to some extent lost the confidence of England, still never ceased to be the one man upon whom the burden and weight of the peace of Southern India mainly rested. He seemed, indeed, the one man whose natural talent for government, and whose experience and firm nature made government and progress at all possible in the most

turbulent city in India. The loss of such a man will be felt, not only by the Prince he served, but by the Power to whom he was ultimately responsible for the results of his administration. Just now India can but ill afford such a loss.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE news of the death of Sir Salar Jung will come upon the public with a great shock. He has been carried off, apparently after a very brief illness, by cholera. We have been so accustomed to associate the quiet and orderly condition of the Hyderabad State since the days of the Mutiny with Salar Jung, that it is difficult to realise what will be the condition of that State without that master-mind to control its destinies in the future. When we bear in mind what Hyderabad has been in the past, and what it might easily have become during the Mutiny, and even since the Mutiny, we have some cause to be grateful to the able and farseeing native minister who has ruled that State with such unswerving loyalty to the British Government. No native statesman has ever occupied a more responsible position than Sir Salar Jung; and perhaps no native statesman has ever filled such a position more worthily. His long administration has been marked with unvarying success, and considering that he has had to deal with the most bigoted Mussulman State in India, it will be allowed that he has shown rare tact and discretion in introducing reforms of administration, and various other innovations in the shape of Western civilisation. For the moment, however, we do not think so much of what he has done for Hyderabad, and, indeed, for India generally, as of the question who is to be his successor? His death has indeed caused a blank at Hyderabad that it will be difficult to fill. What makes his death just now to be the more regretted is that he was about to pay another visit to England in April next in company with the young Nizam.—*Madras Mail.*

THE intelligence of the sudden and premature death of this well-known Indian statesman cannot fail to come upon the public with a great shock; and there is no doubt that the mournful event will lead to great complications and be productive of political consequences of no small moment. Hyderabad is the first Native State in this vast peninsula; and has ever been a source of political difficulty to the Government of India. Since Sir Salar Jung's assumption, however, of the administration of its affairs, things have changed greatly and much for the better, so much so that of late we have grown accustomed to consider it a peaceful and progressive, rather than a

troublesome and turbulent State. Now that the master-mind, the firm hand, and clear head that kept things going smoothly there is no more, it is not easy to say what the result will be. The Nizam is yet a minor in his tutelage, and the Co-Regent by no means enjoys, we believe, the confidence of the Paramount Power to the same extent that Sir Salar Jung did. Not only did the latter Minister succeed in introducing reforms based on English principles into the midst of a bigoted and notoriously violent people with great tact and much success, but his zeal for and loyalty to the British Government had been most conspicuous and unswerving, and that in the most troublous times. Truly can it be said of the distinguished deceased that he was called upon to fill a position more delicate, difficult, and responsible than ever native statesmen had to do; and that in that exalted and trying position, he acquitted himself so worthily as to command and deserve the highest opinions of the entire political world. The lamented Nawab's demise will cause a blank which it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to fill; and he certainly will be remembered long and most kindly by all who knew him.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE death of Sir Salar Jung is of great misfortune both for the State over which he presided, and for the Government of India. He invariably discharged his public and official duties with unwearying assiduity, entire integrity, and an efficiency unprecedented in the Deccan.—*Statesman.*

IT is not for us to speak of his eminent qualities as a politician and statesman, which are universally recognised to have been of the highest order. As such, his loss is perhaps as great to England as it is to India. But we cannot let the mournful occasion pass without paying to his memory the tribute of saying that in him Catholic charities have lost a warm admirer and generous supporter. The Mission of Hyderabad, in particular, is indebted to him for many benefits, and, if we remember rightly, more than once has His Holiness the Pope testified to the deceased Mahomedan nobleman his high appreciation of those benefits.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

BY Salar Jung's death India loses her foremost administrator, her statesman and scholar, and a true friend of the enlightened British Government, because a true patriot. India will cherish his memory side by side, perhaps, with the memories of Akbar's

best ministers; and if England is ever called upon to vindicate her dominion in the East, she cannot do so more effectively than by the just assertion, 'I gave India her Salar Jung'! This sudden termination of a career of singularly beneficent activity will prove a misfortune to Islam in this country; for a life like his undoubtedly acts as leaven on the whole national existence. Great were Sir Salar Jung's sagacity, firmness and devotion, though unhappily the firmness now and then degenerated into obstinacy, when the Dewan of Hyderabad resented outside criticism. This was his only failing that we know of. But high as was his political influence, his social virtues were of a still higher order. His genial presence, polished manners, charitable disposition, and that munificent hospitality which won him almost a world-wide reputation, were symbolic of the Oriental nobleman. Never may the Nizam find another friend like Salar Jung! He discharged his sacred trust loyally, regardless of the frowns of the Paramount Power or of sinister opposition at home. His loss to the Deccan is irreparable.—*Indian Spectator.*

A VERY valuable life is lost to India. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the Minister of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, suddenly departed this life on Thursday last after a short illness. The loss is simply irreparable, and both the rulers and the ruled of this land cannot but mourn very deeply over this sad event. In him the British lose a friend, who did signal service to the British cause in the days of the Mutiny in spite of grave temptations, and who all along adhered to them as a most sincere friend. In him the people of India lose a great man of whom they were very reasonably and highly proud. Nature had endowed Sir Salar Jung with all the qualities of a statesman. His firmness of mind, his sagacity and shrewdness, his quick perception of the useful and the inevitable, won him a front place in the ranks of Indian statesmen and evoked admiration from the general public and affection from the subjects of the Nizam. Sir Salar never lost his objects by losing his balance. He pursued his policy with a coolness which often embarrassed some of the politicals he had to deal with. But while he adhered to his own principles and never avoided differences with higher authorities in their cause, his loyalty to the Empress was throughout unabating. He was, as it were, a connecting link between British power and Mahomedan influences.—*Indu Prakash.*

In Sir Salar Jung the young Nizam loses the most powerful prop of his State, and the British lose a true friend of loyalty that never for a moment swerved under the severest trial.—*Madras Times.*

The nation has suffered a calamity which is unique in its character. There was something in Sir Salar Jung which made him dear to everybody in India. Go to the farthest corner of the country and the news will be found to have affected every native as if it were a family bereavement. What then was the charm in the illustrious personage that has been thus taken away from amongst us "never more to return" by the cruel hand of Death—that endeared him to all, not only in his own country, but throughout Europe and the civilised world. The whole charm is concentrated in one quality of his, and that is his thorough and never yielding "patriotism." His patriotism was not of the type of the present day. It deserved more to be called of the days that are gone by. During the thirty years that it has been the happy lot of Hyderabad to have him at the helm of affairs, the work that he has done there equals the works of the greatest of master-hands of any country or creed. He had reduced order out of the chaos, so much so, indeed, that whereas thirty years before Hyderabad was a country in which it was very difficult to walk ten paces without a *Jambiya* glaring before your eyes, it is now almost like the British territory in its security of life and property. Of course even now there will be found persons who do not like the rule of Sir Salar Jung, but such persons can only be found among those who find their interest in misrule and anarchy.—*Mahratta.*

It is not only Hyderabad but the whole of India that will have to bemoan the loss of this noble statesman. He possessed extraordinary mental faculties, and there was not a singal rival in point of statesmanship throughout the whole of India among the several ruling native princes. He has left a void which is difficult to be filled up. Besides being a grateful servant of the Nizam he was a faithful friend of the British Government. The deceased took the reins of Government at a time when turbulence prevailed, and the Rohillas and the Arabs were the terror of the country. It was he who gradually, by dint of his indefatigable energy and perseverance, suppressed the turbulence of the roughs and restored peace and plenty in the dominion. He en-

couraged commerce and industry, increased the revenue and wiped out the debt of the State under which it had for a long time been groaning.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

By the death of Sir Salar Jung India has suffered a greater loss than France by the death of M. Gambetta. There is a great dearth of experienced and talented statesmen amongst the natives of India, and it is therefore natural that the loss of one of her few eminent statesmen should be felt the greater than it would be in France, England or any of the civilized countries of Europe where intelligence and talent so much abound. In the death of Sir Salar India has lost her best minister and the most noble citizen. The suddenness of the sad news has considerably enhanced the grief of the natives of this country. Sir Salar Jung's name was familiar even to a child in all parts of the vast empire. His untimely death has inflicted a deep wound in the hearts of his countrymen.—*Rast Goftar.*

In view of the great power of Sir Salar and his greater services to the State, it is no wonder that Deccan Hyderabad deems it a public calamity. His death and that of Runga Charlu, Dewan of Mysore, both in the prime of manhood and in the height of their usefulness to their respective Governments, must spread a gloom over Southern India. In the case of both the cause of progressive and enlightened administration has suffered an irreparable loss.—*Subodha Patrika.*

One of the ablest sons of India is now no more, and the country is shrouded in the thick veils of deep mourning for her loss. In the midst of a career of great usefulness both to his State and the Paramount Power, Sir Salar Jung is cut off at a moment of his life when his services to the State of Hyderabad would have been of the highest importance.—*Native Opinion.*

The Nizam's State, which he redeemed from bankruptcy and has left in opulence, order and contentment, will long feel the gap created by his sudden removal; the British Government will miss the trusted friend who at all times and under all circumstances, through evil and through good reports, remained staunch and faithful to them; the people of India will find it difficult to discover his substitute as a

representative leading nobleman; the educated youth, Mussulman, Hindu, or Parsee will lack the generous patron and the benevolent friend; and the State and the country will long, long bemoan the sad loss that cruel, sudden Death has inflicted on them, enshrouding the land in deep mourning.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

It is indeed a sad event to record the death of the most illustrious statesman of India and the pride of the Nizam's dominions. He was the Prince Bismarck of India. His politics in some cases were superior to that of some of the British statesmen. He was the best Minister that Hyderabad has produced or ever will produce. The loss to the Nizam is simply irreparable. There is now little hope of the Berar provinces being restored to the Nizam. He was not the Dewan of the Nizam, but he was the Nizam himself. Hyderabad owes its present enviable position to the exertions and devotion of Sir Salar Jung.—*Gujerati.*

He was destined by nature to be a great man, as was evidenced during his great and glorious career. He had succeeded not only in controlling one of the most turbulent and troublesome populations of the country, but he had also won the love and esteem of the British nation and the subjects over whom he had the honour to rule for such a long period. He was the faithful friend of the ruling nation, and held the unswerving balance of justice as between the rich and the poor. There may be found many ministers who by the development of commerce and industry increase the revenue of their states, but there are none throughout the length and breadth of this country under whose sway a population armed to the teeth even during their daily avocations behave so peacefully as not to disturb the harmony between the rulers and the ruled.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

The intelligence of the death of Sir Salar Jung, one of the greatest Prime Ministers India has ever produced, has struck the people of India as if with a thunderbolt. The feelings of sorrow which have made themselves manifest in this country will surely prevail throughout England and the western countries. It was perhaps an exaggeration to compare the deceased with Prince Bismarck, but there is no doubt that he stood unrivalled amongst the Indian statesmen.—*Bombay Samachar.*

Government of India have not merely to lament the loss of a faithful friend, but have to search anxiously for expedients by which the perils the loss portends may be best averted.—*Standard.*

ENGLISHMEN will not honour his memory the less because his loyalty sprang from a deliberate conviction that the maintenance of our authority was the best pledge of safety to the dynasty he served. A master of English literature, and familiar with Western ways of thought, he was in the Oriental sense a scholar, and remained to the last faithful to the traditions of his creed and country. Unlike Jung Bahadoor in his training, he resembled him in the limitation of his experience: for he had long been Prime Minister of Hyderabad before he passed the limits of the State. His visit to England taught him little save the taste of English society for lions and the place sentiment holds in our public life. It did not, moreover, increase his respect for the methods by which opinion is influenced. But it told him that the English know how to be grateful. Yet his career was not in all respects a happy one. The early part was spent in disheartening struggles to cure the disorders of the State: and in his efforts he had to encounter the daily opposition of interested nobles, and endure frequent humiliation at the hand of the master he served so faithfully. When his task had been achieved, and it seemed that now at last he might have virtual sway as Regent during the minority of the young Prince, he found that he had to some extent lost the confidence of the Paramount Power. But the anxiety to which his death will give rise is, perhaps, the best tribute to his worth.—*St. James's Gazette.*

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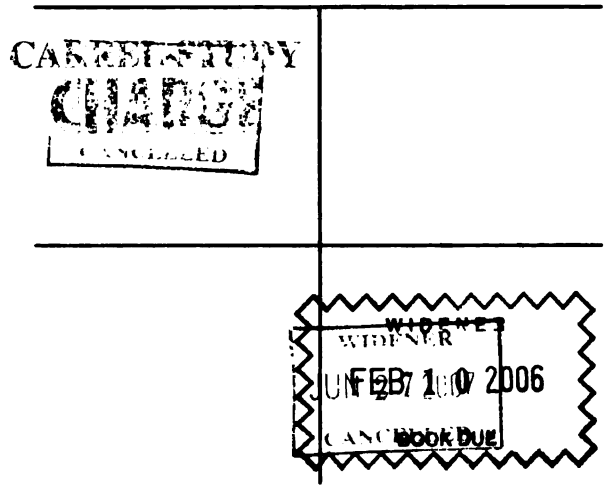


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